RECORD OF DECISION

and

RANGELAND PROGRAM SUMMARY

for the

BOOK CLIFFS RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN

MAY 1985

Prepared by

United States Department of the Interior

Bureau of Land Management

Vernal District Office

Vernal, Utah

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Utah State Director

DECISION RECORD SHEET

Book Cliffs Resource Management Plan
Book Cliffs Resource Area
Vernal District
Bureau of Land Management

The alternatives listed below correspond with those that were analyzed in the Final Environmental Impact Statement on the Book Cliffs Resource Management Plan. The alternative selected directs the management of approximately 1.1 million acres of public lands following the actions, mitigation, and monitoring procedures that are applicable to that alternative. The specific details of the selected plan are included in the contents of the Record of Decision which follows this Decision Record Sheet.

Option (Alternative)	Area Manager's Recommendation	District Manager's Concurrence	State Director's Decision
Current Management (No Action)			
Date			
Resource Protection (Environmentally Preferable)			
Date			
Commodity Production			
Date			
Balanced Use (Proposed Plan)	Dean Evans	[illegible]	Robert Peterson
Date	05/23/85	May 23, 1985	June 3, 1985

RATIONALE FOR DECISION

This plan has been selected because it optimizes the use of forage, energy, and other natural resources while protecting critical resources such as wildlife habitat, cultural resources, endangered and threatened species, etc.

This plan allows ranchers to continue their operations at a level that avoids severe economic hardships for most permittees. The grazing level in this plan will protect the range resource from deterioration through overgrazing and will allow range condition improvement in some allotments. The proposed grazing levels are only a starting point; the monitoring program will determine the ultimate grazing levels.

The proposed allocation of forage will satisfy the current demand of wildlife populations and allow for increased wildlife numbers in areas where the potential for increases exists.

The use of fire management allows protection of property and critical resources while providing for the use of fire as a beneficial tool within selected areas. Proper management will provide more desirable habitat and forage for wildlife and livestock.

This plan will impose the least restriction possible upon off-road vehicle travel while protecting critical resource values such as wildlife, wild horses, endangered and threatened species, cultural and recreational sites, water quality, soils, and vegetation.

The plan provides an area where wild horses can be managed to maintain a viable herd in a location where they will be least susceptible to disturbing influences, such as energy development and human activity.

The desires of recreationists for primitive facilities in support of hunting will be satisfied under this plan. The need for developed campgrounds is unlikely, due to the lack of recreational attractions which tend to concentrate people and the seasonal use that is limited to a few weeks in the fall.

The rights-of-way corridors identified under this plan provide a means to transport products through the BCRA while minimizing impacts to the critical resources. This network will satisfy the needs of both public utilities and private industry.

This plan will allow BLM to dispose of isolated land parcels where management is unfeasible or impractical, while acquiring properties that can benefit BLM management.

This plan is consistent with State and local governmental and Tribal policies, plans, and programs, as provided for by regulation (43 CFR 1610.3-2).

Implementation of this plan will include practical, appropriate mitigation and monitoring procedures to assess the effectiveness of the management actions. Additional mitigation will be developed for each resource program through specific activity planning. Where evaluation of monitoring data indicate that additional mitigation or changes in the management action (i.e. levels of authorized livestock grazing, off-road vehicle use, etc.) are necessary, the public will be afforded an opportunity to participate in the process, in accordance with Federal regulations.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

PURPOSE AND NEED

The Book Cliffs Resource Management Plan (BCRMP) is a land use plan for management of all natural resources on 1.1 million acres of public lands. It complies with the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (1976), and appropriate planning and grazing mandates, (43 CFR 1600 and 43 CFR 4160). This plan replaces the outdated Management Framework Plans (MFP) which were developed during the early 1970s. The BCRMP provides planning direction for resolving conflicts between competing resource uses such as minerals, recreation, wildlife, livestock, etc. Provisions for leasing additional Federal energy minerals such as oil shale and tar sand are identified in the plan.

This document directs both present and future Federal surface and subsurface resource management in the Book Cliffs Resource Area (BCRA). The decisions identified in this RMP apply to all public lands within this resource area and any lands subsequently added to it. Other federal, state, native American, and private properties are only discussed to the extent that their management interacts with that of the Bureau of Land Management.

Based upon current regulations, this plan would remain in effect until it is determined to be outdated by management. If significant changes occur in the proposed land uses of the BCRA, the plan would be amended or revised.

DESCRIPTION OF THE RESOURCE AREA

The BCRA is located in northeastern Utah. It is roughly triangular in shape, bounded by the Utah Colorado state line on the east, the Book Cliffs Divide to the south, and the Green River to the north and west (Figure 1-1).

Administratively, the BCRA includes public lands and minerals that are within portions of Uintah and Grand Counties, Utah. The BCRA also includes administration of grazing allotments which overlap into Garfield, Moffat, and Rio Blanco counties in Colorado.

In the BCRA, the Vernal District boundary officially ends at the Uintah County line. The public lands in Grand County, Utah and Garfield, Moffat, and Rio Blanco Counties in Colorado are administered by the BCRA under memorandum of understanding (MOU) with the Moab and Craig District Offices, Bureau of Land Management (Figure 1-1). The MOU with Moab includes administration of all resources within the adjusted boundary. The MOU with the Craig District delegates only grazing administrative responsibility.

Land ownership in this Resource Area (Figure 1-2) is as follows:

Bureau of Land Management

Vernal District

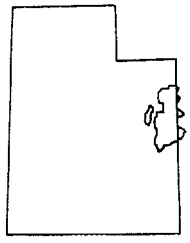
Public Lands	1,027,167 Acres
Public Lands Within Naval Oil Shale Reserve II	46,152 Acres
Public Lands Under Federal Power Site Reserve	6,633 Acres
Sub total	1,079,952 Acres
Craig District-Public Lands	32,218 Acres
Moab District-Public Lands	3,284 Acres
State of Utah Lands	216,646 Acres
Private Lands	123,780 Acres
Resource Area Total	1,455,880 Acres

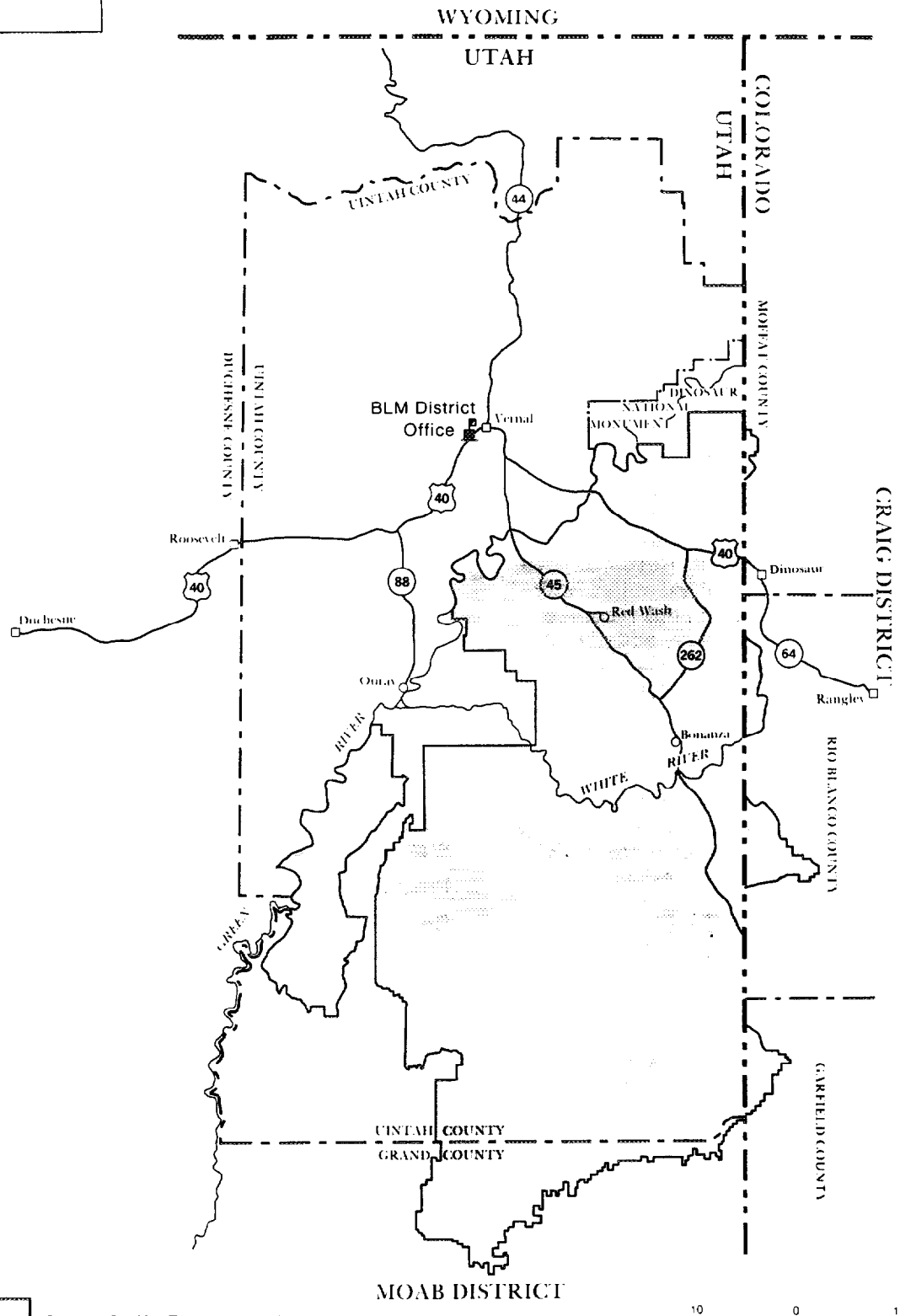
IMPLEMENTATION

The decisions presented in Chapter 2 of this plan will be implemented over a period of years. The ability of the Vernal District to complete the identified projects is directly dependent upon the BLM budgeting process. If insufficient funding is appropriated for any given year, some delays in the completion schedule may result. The priorities for accomplishment will be reviewed annually and may be revised based upon changes in law, regulations, policy, or economic factors such as cost effectiveness of projects.

VICINITY MAP

Figure 1-1





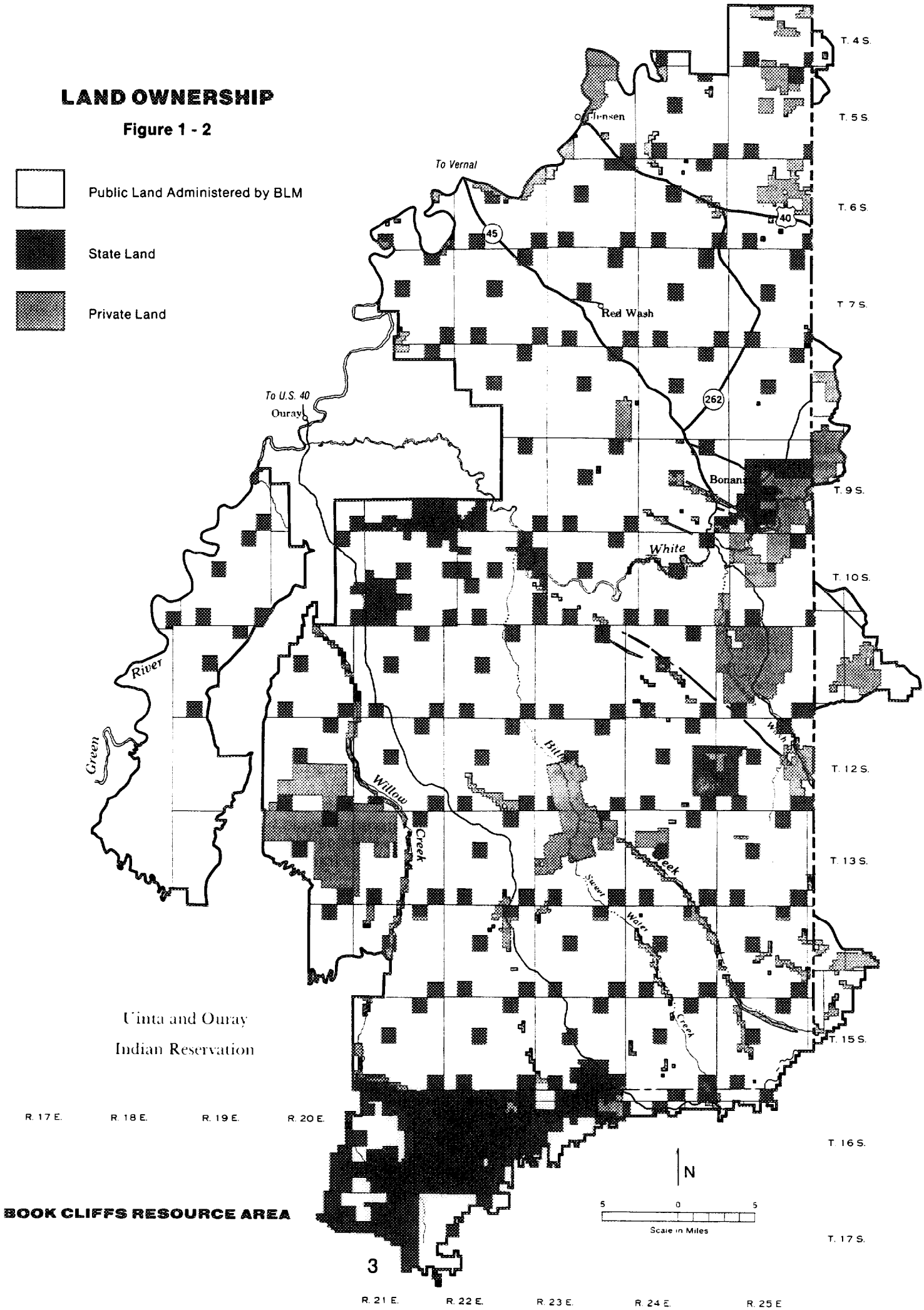
Book Cliffs Resource Area

10 0 10
Scale in Miles

N

LAND OWNERSHIP

Figure 1 - 2



BOOK CLIFFS RESOURCE AREA

MONITORING

A monitoring system will be developed to determine the effectiveness of the management decisions made in the plan. This monitoring system will include a means of tracking the implementation of decisions, and a means of establishing priorities of the management actions. This monitoring system will be used as a tie to the annual work plan. In addition this system will be used to determine the overall effectiveness of the plan and the need for future modification. The methods and schedules for monitoring the individual resources are discussed under each resource program section of Chapter 2. The monitoring process will determine whether the planned actions are satisfactorily solving resource management problems or if the problems remain unresolved, or if new or previously unknown problems have emerged. Additional mitigation or plan revisions may be necessary to correct unresolved problems should they occur.

MAINTENANCE

This plan will be maintained through the addition of minor changes as new information is gained. The maintenance additions will not change the major intent of the plan, but may refine, clarify the decisions, or update information. Any maintenance information will be documented by supporting records. Members of the public will be welcome to inspect all maintenance data that are added to the plan; however, a formal notification and public review will not be necessary for plan maintenance.

AMENDMENTS AND REVISIONS

The plan will be amended or revised as needed, following the procedures contained in 43 CFR 1610.5. Circumstances which could result in a plan amendment or revision include: results of monitoring, substantial new data or issues, new or revised policy, or a change in a proposed action that could alter the scope, terms, or conditions of the plan. The public and concerned agencies will be notified of any proposed amendments or revisions and will be invited to participate in that process. Any amendments would be analyzed through an environmental assessment or environmental impact statement.

VALID EXISTING RIGHTS

This plan will not repeal valid existing rights on public lands. Valid existing rights are those claims or rights to public land that take precedence over the actions in this plan. Valid existing rights may be held by other federal agencies or by private individuals or companies. Valid existing rights may also pertain to oil and gas leases, rights-of-way, and water rights.

ALTERNATIVES ANALYZED

Four alternatives were analyzed in the Book Cliffs Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS). They were intended to provide choices between development and nondevelopment of the natural resources.

The Proposed Plan will provide for the use of non-renewable resources while protecting critical renewable resource values. Resource trade-offs will provide a balance between commercial production and protection of resources.

The Current Management Alternative would have continued the existing BLM management in the BCRA. Ongoing resource activities such as oil and gas leasing, livestock grazing, firewood cutting, watershed treatment, and off-road vehicle (ORV) use, would have continued at the existing levels. No additional oil shale or tar sand leasing would have occurred.

The Resource Protection Alternative would have emphasized maintenance or improvement of environmental quality. While resource uses and developments would have occurred, preference would have been given to long-term maintenance of the natural environment. Resource trade-offs would have favored protection of renewable natural resources through more restrictive stipulations and authorizations.

The Commodity Production Alternative would have emphasized commercial utilization of resources and produce the greatest revenues from them. Maintenance of natural environments would have continued where compatible with resource production and where mandated by law. Resource trade-offs would have favored maximizing revenue and providing for human needs.

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

The public was involved in the development and helped to shape the direction of this plan. Their participation is documented in the Final Environmental Impact Statement on the Book Cliffs Resource Management Plan that was published on November 30, 1984.

The public was notified of their right to file protests through the Federal Register, news releases, and a letter attached to the FEIS. The protest period ended on January 7, 1985 and no protests were received.

STATE CONSISTENCY REVIEW

The Book Cliffs RMP was reviewed by the State of Utah and was determined to be consistent with any officially approved resource-related plans or policies of the state, as indicated in Governor Norman H. Bangerter's letter to Roland Robison, Utah State Director, BLM, dated February 4, 1985.

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CHAPTER 2

RESOURCE DECISIONS

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the planned actions for the Book Cliffs Resource Management Plan. It covers all of the issues, objectives, and actions that were analyzed in the Book Cliffs Final RMP/EIS. It provides priorities and a schedule for completing the intended actions.

This plan also includes a plan for monitoring the actions to determine their effectiveness. The monitoring program is essential to the BLM's ability to effectively determine whether the forage allocations, off-road vehicle designations, oil and gas categories and numerous other resource trade-off decisions, are going to produce the desired results in land management.

This plan is presented by programs. The plan discusses programs which include issues and resource management programs which were not issues, but are, however, important functions of the BLM's administrative responsibility. Each program states an objective, and intended actions, priorities, schedule for accomplishment, a monitoring method and cost estimates (to the extent possible).

The approval of this RMP is the first step in the plan implementation process. This RMP presents the resource allocation decisions and provides directions for development of more specific activity and project planning. The activity and project planning phase generally provides the guidance on implementing the RMP decisions, actions, cost phasing, scheduling, maintenance, and monitoring, involving areas where extensive capital expenditures are required. The program specific activity plans (i.e., Allotment Management Plans, Habitat Management Plans, Watershed Management Plans) will be prepared as outlined under the specific actions for each program. When several program priorities require activity plans in a common geographic area, a coordinated activity plan may be prepared. The final step will be on-the-ground implementation, including appropriate mitigation. Maintenance of any improvements will be continued as directed in the appropriate plans.

MINERALS

Objective:

Oil and gas, tar sands, oil shale, and gilsonite will be leased while other resource values will be protected or mitigated. Sand, gravel and building stone will be provided where compatible with other resource uses. Locatable minerals will be administered acording to the 43 CFR 3809 regulations.

Actions:

Oil and Gas

Approximately 552,000 acres will be available for oil and gas lease using standard stipulations.

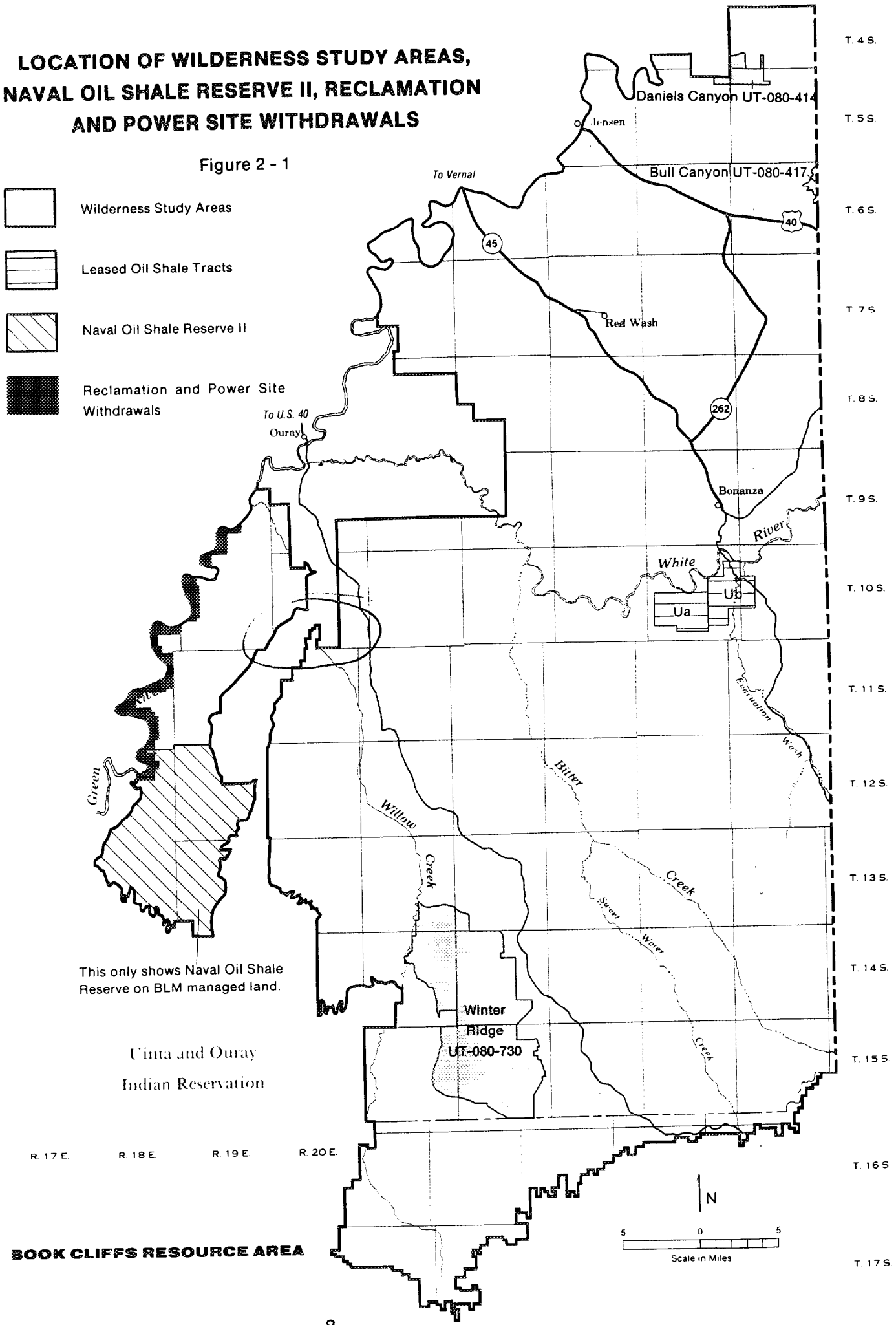
About 460,000 acres will be managed with special mitigating measures required to protect various renewable resource values. Wildlife values include: Deer fawning and elk calving areas, the Monument Ridge Deer Migration Corridor, crucial winter elk habitat such as old chainings and burns, crucial antelope habitat, and sage grouse leks. Watershed values include: One hundred year floodplains, severe and critical erosion areas, and public water reserves. Recreation values include Visual Resource Management (VRM) Class II areas, and three scenic travel corridors. The Green River Corridor, from the boundary of the Dinosaur National Monument to Ouray, and the White River Corridor, upstream from the proposed damsite, will receive special mitigation to protect important wildlife, watershed, and recreation values.

Surface occupancy will be precluded on approximately 16,000 acres to protect wildlife, watershed, and recreation values along the Green River Corridor, adjacent to the Dinosaur Monument, from Ouray to Tabyago canyon, and the White River Corridor, downstream from the proposed damsite. In addition, two scenic overlooks, five campsites, two geological features, the Boulevard Ridge Watershed Study Area, and the Book Cliffs Natural Area, will be fully protected. Oil and gas leases will not be issued within the Naval Oil Shale Reserve (Figure 2-1).

A listing of the stipulations that will be applicable to future leases has been developed, and is presented in the microfiche entitled "Oil, Gas, and Combined Hydrocarbon Lease

LOCATION OF WILDERNESS STUDY AREAS, NAVAL OIL SHALE RESERVE II, RECLAMATION AND POWER SITE WITHDRAWALS

Figure 2 - 1



BOOK CLIFFS RESOURCE AREA

Stipulations", found inside the back cover of this document. An example of the information contained in the microfiche is shown (Illustration 2-1). In addition, a list of the lease stipulations and notices with associated maps, is included at the end of the minerals section. These stipulations may also be reviewed at the Vernal District and Utah State Offices.

Future oil and gas activities will continue to be subject to further environmental review. Applications for permits to drill (APD), sundry notices, other applications to perform work, and compliance reports will be processed at both the district and area levels. Onsite inspections, environmental review determinations, conditions of approval, and other aspects of the processing of APDs and sundry notices will be handled at the district and area levels. Drainage determinations and delineation of Known Geologic Structures (KGS) will be handled at the state office and district levels.

Tar Sand

Approximately 118,000 acres in areas identified for combined hydrocarbon leasing will be available for future tar sand development, using standard mining plans and stipulations. In addition to the oil and gas stipulations which have been indicated, approximately 72,000 acres of combined hydrocarbon leases used for development of the tar sand resource will include mitigation for the following resource values. Wildlife values include: Deer fawning and elk calving areas, the Monument Ridge Deer Migration Corridor, and crucial winter elk habitat such as old burns and chainings. Watershed resources will include severe and critical erosion areas and one hundred year floodplains along perennial streams. Recreation values will include VRM class II areas that are within moderate potential areas for tar sand development. Mitigation will be developed during an environmental analysis of a proposed mining project. Mitigation could include such things as habitat development prior to project initiation.

Surface occupancy will not be allowed on approximately 27,000 acres because of conflicts with certain renewable resource values. This designation will preclude tar sand development although conventional oil and gas may still be developed. Protected wildlife habitat will include McCook Ridge winter deer and elk habitat and sage grouse leks. Public water reserves, four campsites, and the Book Cliffs Divide Scenic Corridor will also be closed to occupancy. Class II visual resource management areas that are within low potential tar sand areas and the Boulevard Ridge Watershed Study Area, will not be available for development.

Leases will not be issued within the Naval Oil Shale Reserve.

Combined hydrocarbon leases (competitive and conversion) will be issued subject to lease stipulations and notices shown at the end of this minerals section and in the microfiche contained in the inside back cover of this document.

An approved CHL will provide the leaseholder the opportunity to develop either oil and gas and/or the tar sand resource. Combined hydrocarbon leases could be obtained in two possible ways, one is through applications filed prior to November 16, 1983, wherein existing oil and gas leases in Special Tar Sand Areas (STSA) could be converted to a combined hydrocarbon lease (CHL) (Figure 2-2). Applications to convert existing oil and gas leases to CHL's within the BCRA totalled approximately 35,000 acres within PR Spring STSA and 4,000 acres within Hill Creek STSA. Eight hundred acres within Raven Ridge-Rim Rock STSA have been converted. A second method will be through a competitive leasing program. A schedule to offer tracts for competitive lease will be developed when sufficient demand develops.

Tar sand development will be managed in accordance with the 43 CFR 3140 regulations. These regulations promote orderly prospecting, exploration, testing, development, mining and processing operations and require operating procedures which will avoid, minimize, or correct damage to the environment.

Administrative and technical capabilities for managing tar sand operations are presently at the Utah State Office, although these responsibilities could be delegated to the Vernal District in the future.

Site specific environmental documents will be prepared prior to any development.

Oil Shale

Five separate areas within the BCRA have been delineated as priority management areas for future oil shale leases. This designation does not limit the development of other resource values (it is not a withdrawal), but defines an

ILLUSTRATION NO. 2-1

The following stipulations apply to the development of conventional oil and gas resources and to the exploration of tar sand resources.

1. In order to protect crucial winter elk habitat, surface disturbing activities will be allowed only during the period from April 1 to November 1.

   This limitation does not apply to maintenance and operation of producing wells. This stipulation may be waived by the authorized officer if either the resource values change or the lessee/operator demonstrates that adveerse impacts can be mitigated.

T14S, R22E

Sec. 13: $S\frac{1}{2}NE\frac{1}{4}$, $S\frac{1}{2}SW\frac{1}{4}$, $SE\frac{1}{4}$
Sec. 22: $NE\frac{1}{4}SE\frac{1}{4}$
Sec. 23: $NE\frac{1}{4}$, $S\frac{1}{2}NW\frac{1}{4}$, $S\frac{1}{2}$
Sec. 24: All
Sec. 25: $N\frac{1}{2}$, $NW\frac{1}{4}SW\frac{1}{4}$
Sec. 26: $N\frac{1}{2}$, $N\frac{1}{2}SE\frac{1}{4}$

T15S, R22E

Sec. 25: $SE\frac{1}{4}SW\frac{1}{4}$, $SE\frac{1}{4}$
Sec. 28: $SW\frac{1}{4}$, $S\frac{1}{2}SE\frac{1}{4}$
Sec. 29: $S\frac{1}{2}SE\frac{1}{4}$
Sec. 33: All
Sec. 34: $SW\frac{1}{4}NW\frac{1}{4}$, $SW\frac{1}{4}$, $W\frac{1}{2}SE\frac{1}{4}$, $SE\frac{1}{4}SE\frac{1}{4}$
Sec. 35: $SW\frac{1}{4}SW\frac{1}{4}$

T14S, R23E

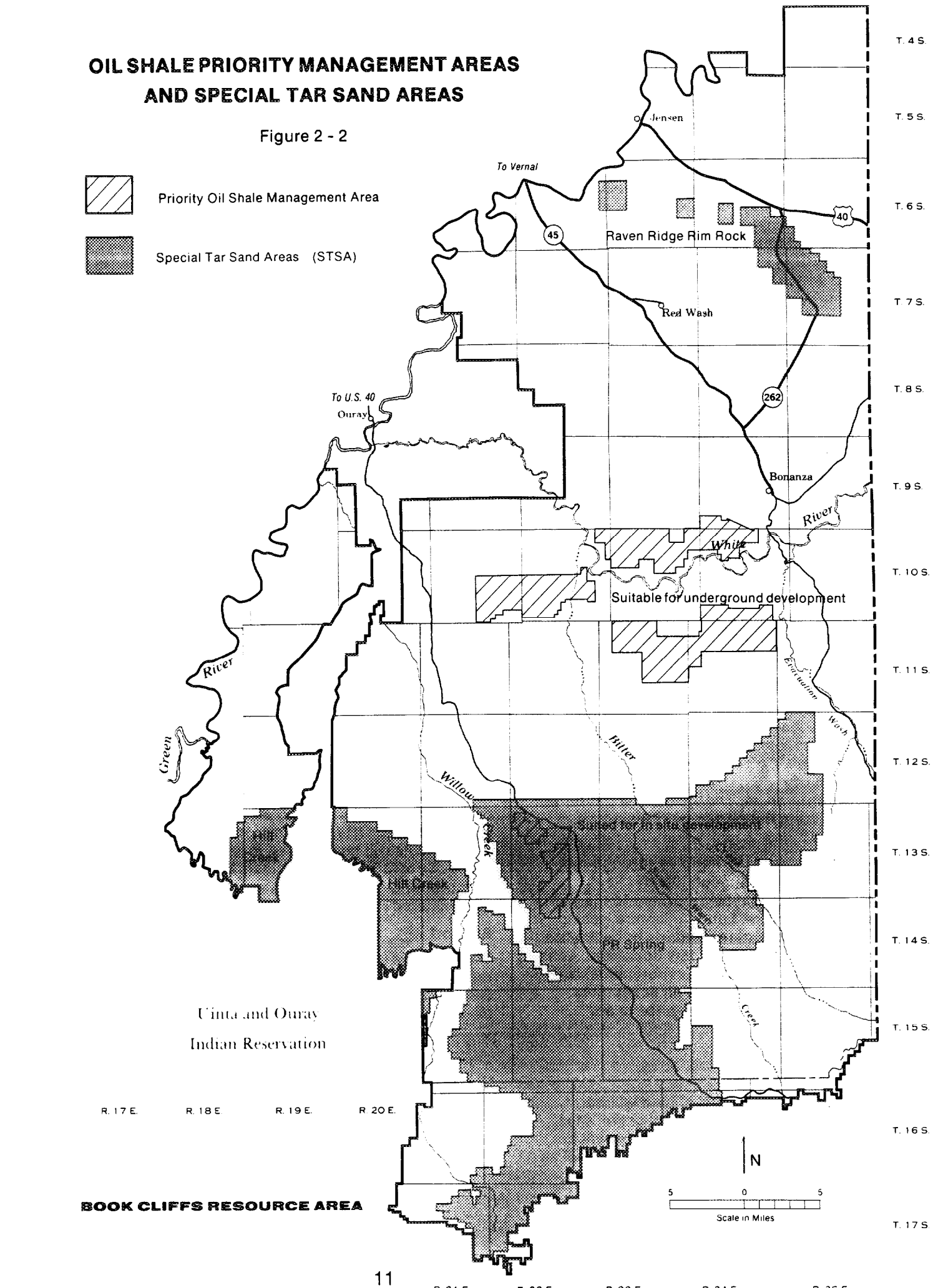
Sec. 5: $SE\frac{1}{4}SE\frac{1}{4}$
Sec. 7: $SE\frac{1}{4}SE\frac{1}{4}$
Sec. 8: $N\frac{1}{2}NE\frac{1}{4}$, $SW\frac{1}{4}NE\frac{1}{4}$, $S\frac{1}{2}NW\frac{1}{4}$, $N\frac{1}{2}SW\frac{1}{4}$, $SW\frac{1}{4}SW\frac{1}{4}$
Sec. 17: $S\frac{1}{2}SW\frac{1}{4}$
Sec. 18: Lots 2, 3, 4, $NE\frac{1}{4}$, $SE\frac{1}{4}NW\frac{1}{4}$, $S\frac{1}{2}$
Sec. 19: All
Sec. 20: $W\frac{1}{2}$
Sec. 29: $NW\frac{1}{4}$, $NW\frac{1}{4}SW\frac{1}{4}$
Sec. 30: Lots 1, 2, $N\frac{1}{2}$, $NE\frac{1}{4}SW\frac{1}{4}$, $N\frac{1}{2}SE\frac{1}{4}$, $SE\frac{1}{4}SE\frac{1}{4}$
Sec. 31: $NE\frac{1}{4}NE\frac{1}{4}$

T15S, R23E

Sec. 1: Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, $S\frac{1}{2}NW\frac{1}{4}$, $NW\frac{1}{4}SW\frac{1}{4}$
Sec. 4: $W\frac{1}{2}SW\frac{1}{4}$
Sec. 5: $SE\frac{1}{4}$
Sec. 8: $E\frac{1}{2}$, $S\frac{1}{2}NW\frac{1}{4}$, $SW\frac{1}{4}$
Sec. 9: $NW\frac{1}{4}NW\frac{1}{4}$, $W\frac{1}{2}SW\frac{1}{4}$
Sec. 17: $NW\frac{1}{4}NE\frac{1}{4}$, $N\frac{1}{2}NW\frac{1}{4}$
Sec. 30: Lot 5
Sec. 31: Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, $NE\frac{1}{4}SW\frac{1}{4}$

OIL SHALE PRIORITY MANAGEMENT AREAS AND SPECIAL TAR SAND AREAS

Figure 2 - 2



BOOK CLIFFS RESOURCE AREA

environmentally acceptable area with high quality oil shale values.

Approximately 42,000 acres within three separate areas could be made available for underground mining and 6,000 acres within two areas, could be made available for in situ development (Figure 2-2). Two to four oil shale tracts consisting of 10,500 to 21,000 acres could be leased within these areas under current legislation. Additional information on oil shale resource values will be required on approximately 9,500 acres, which are outside of Known Oil Shale Lease Areas, before a competitive leasing program could occur. The actual size of the tracts could vary due to offsite disposal considerations or other legislation that may be forthcoming. Detailed environmental documentation which defines specific mitigation will be required for any lease proposal. The procedures and policies will probably involve tract delineation; environmental review; a competitive lease program, including local and state government input; and a lessee's submittal of a detailed development plan (43 CFR 3570).

Lease administration of U-a and U-b (White River Shale) will be handled through the BLM Office in Vernal, Utah (Figure 2-1). Technical assistance will be provided by the BLM Oil Shale Office in Grand Junction, Colorado.

Gilsonite

Land will be leased for gilsonite subject to special mitigation. A determination of the acreages to be leased will be based upon completion of a classification of known gilsonite lease areas. The special mitigation will be derived from the oil and gas leasing stipulations.

Gilsonite leases will be handled through the Utah State Office, although these responsibilities could be delegated to the Vernal District in the future. Future gilsonite leasing will be made through regulations to be finalized subsequent to issuance of this document. Lease approval will be subject to environmental review and will require submittal of an acceptable mining and reclamation plan prior to any development.

Sand and Gravel

Approximately 8,500 acres of land will be designated as potential sand and gravel sites. The community pit and free use areas will be retained in their present locations. Sales will be conducted within designated areas or on a case-by-case basis outside of the identified areas (Figure 2-3). Environmental review will be required prior to any development with sales and compliance administered at the resource area level.

Building Stone

Building stone will be sold in accordance with an activity plan that will be developed following the RMP.

The Nutters Hole collection area will be enlarged to include an additional 24,500 acres. Disposal will continue from Johnson Draw and Buck Canyon areas for a total of 46,000 acres (Figure 2-4).

Locatable Minerals

Approximately 25 percent of Federal lands will remain open to entry under provisions of the Mining Law of 1872, as amended. The acreages and locations are on file at the Utah State Office. The remaining lands are under protective oil shale withdrawal and will not be open to entry.

Mineral exploration and development will be regulated in accordance with the 43 CFR 3809 regulations. These regulations apply to mining activities from claims made under the authority of the 1872 mining law, as amended. These regulations establish procedures to prevent unnecessary or undue degradation of public lands. A notice giving a description of the operation and a reclamation plan, will be required for disturbances of 5 acres or less per year. A detailed plan of operations, including a reclamation plan will be required for disturbances of more than 5 acres per year or in areas closed to ORV use. Environmental assessments will be prepared in response to all plans of operations. Environmental review, approval of plans, and compliance will be administered at the area level.

Support

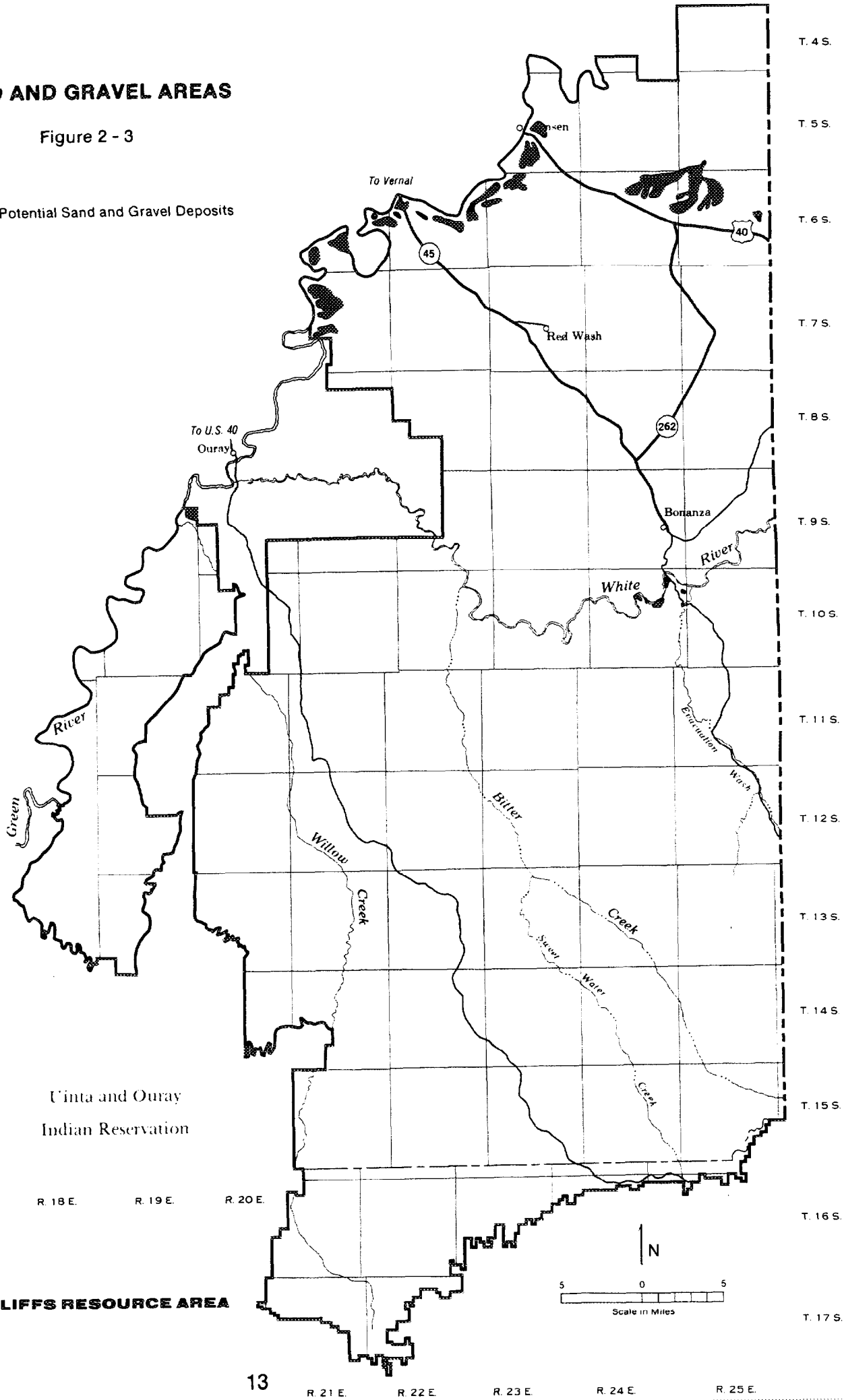
The minerals program will require support from renewable and cultural resource programs for development of mitigation of mineral development actions.

The Utah State Office and the Washington Office will provide policy, review, and approval of the oil shale and combined hydrocarbon leasing programs.

SAND AND GRAVEL AREAS

Figure 2 - 3

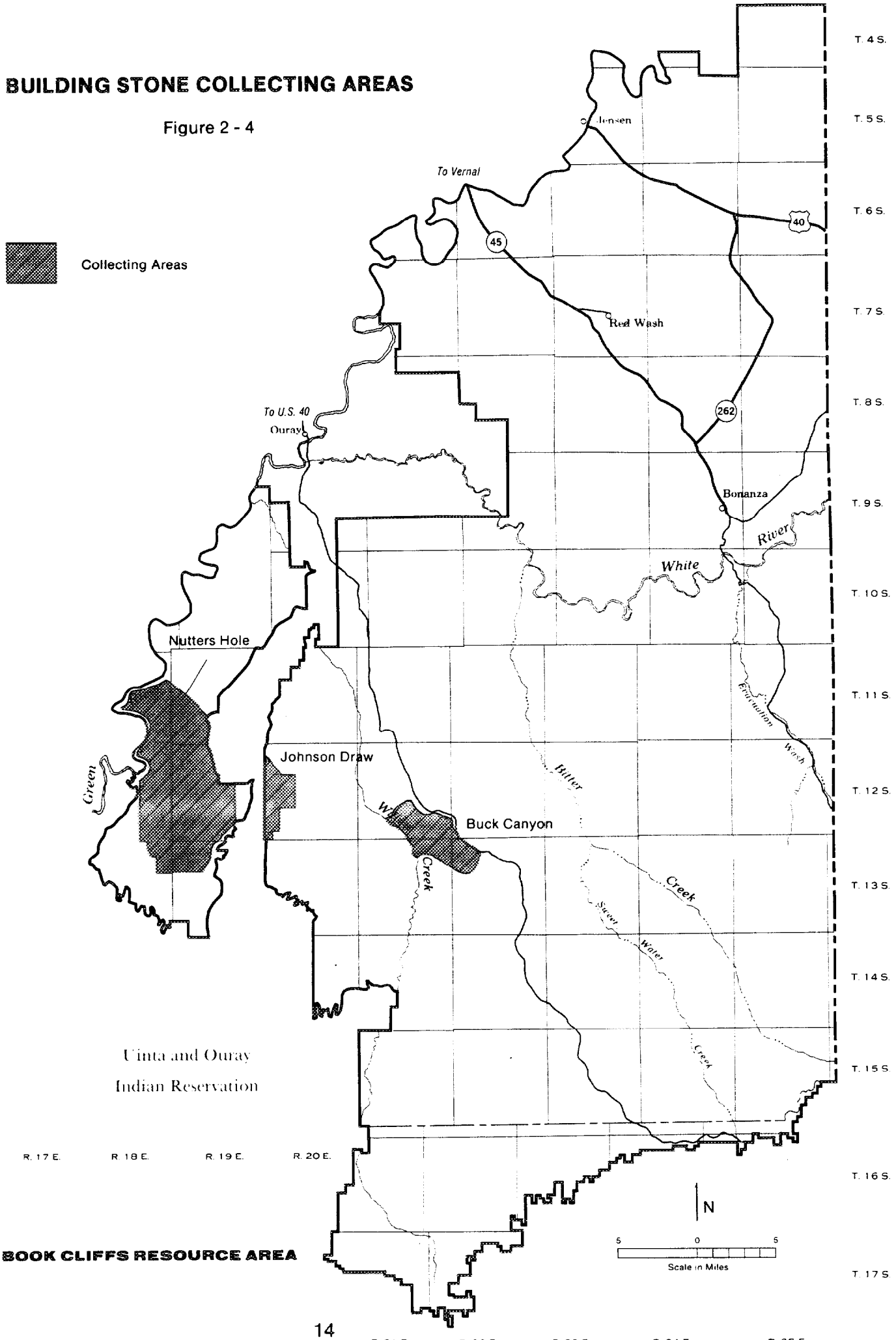
Potential Sand and Gravel Deposits



BOOK CLIFFS RESOURCE AREA

BUILDING STONE COLLECTING AREAS

Figure 2 - 4



BOOK CLIFFS RESOURCE AREA

Specific Management Actions

Action	Priority	Year to Begin	Time Required In Work Months	Cost Estimate	Monitoring Method
Oil and Gas Leasing Program	1	1 (Annually)	65 WM	$158,000	District review and compliance with lease stipulations.
Combined Hydrocarbon Leasing Program					
Conversion Applications	1	1	45 WM	$300,000	Compliance with an approved mining plan.
Competitive Leasing	2	Function of the market	50-160 WM	$300,000-$1,000,000	Compliance with an approved mining plan.
Oil Shale Leasing Program	1	Function of the market	70-140 WM	$400,000-800,000	Compliance with an approved mining plan.
Gilsonite Leasing Program					
Classification of Known Gilsonite Lease Areas	1	1	6 WM	$35,000	District and State Office review.
Administration of Leases	2	2 (Annually)	2 WM	$6,000	Field observations and compliance checks
Sand and Gravel Sales					
Preparation of Activity Plan	1	2	2 WM	$12,000	District review.
Sales Administration	2	(Annually)	1 WM	$3,000	Compliance with an approved environmental analysis.

Action	Priority	Year to Begin	Time Required In Work Months	Cost Estimate	Monitoring Method
Building Stone Sales					
Preparation of Activity Plan	1	2	2 WM	$10,000	District review.
Sales Administration	2	(Annually)	1 WM	$3,000	Field compliance checks.
Locatable Minerals Administration	1	1	1 WM	$3,000	3809 regulations.

Oil, Gas, and Combined Hydrocarbon Lease Stipulations

The following stipulations apply to the development of conventional oil and gas resources and to the exploration of tar sand resources.

1. In order to protect crucial winter elk habitat, surface disturbing activities will be allowed only during the period from April 1 to November 1.

   This limitation does not apply to maintenance and operation of producing wells. This stipulation may be waived by the authorized officer if either the resource values change or the lessee/operator demonstrates that adverse impacts can be mitigated (Figure 2-5).

2. In order to protect crucial elk calving and deer fawning habitat, exploration, drilling, and other development activity will be allowed only during the period from June 30 to May 15.

   This limitation does not apply to maintenance and operation of producing wells. This stipulation may be waived by the authorized officer if either the resource values change or the lessee/operator demonstrates that adverse impacts can be mitigated (Figure 2-6).

3. In order to protect the migration of deer along Monument Ridge, surface disturbing activities will be allowed only during the period from June 1 to May 10.

   This limitation does not apply to maintenance and operation of producing wells. This stipulation may be waived by the authorized officer if either the resource values change or the lessee/operator demonstrates that adverse impacts can be mitigated (Figure 2-6).

4. In order to protect the seasonal nesting and strutting period of sage grouse, surface disturbance, exploration, drilling, and other development activity will be allowed only during the period from June 15 to March 15.

   This limitation does not apply to maintenance and operation of producing wells. This stipulation may be waived by the authorized officer if either the resource values change or the lessee/operator demonstrates that adverse impacts can be mitigated (Figure 2-5).

5. No drilling or storage facilities will be allowed within 300 feet of the sage grouse strutting grounds. This stipulation may be waived by the authorized officer if either the resource values change or the lessee/operator demonstrates that adverse impacts can be mitigated (Figure 2-5).

6. In order to protect the biannual migration of deer on McCook Ridge and to protect the crucial winter deer and elk habitat, surface disturbing activities will be allowed only during the period from June 1 to October 1.

   This limitation does not apply to maintenance and operation of producing wells. This stipulation may be waived by the authorized officer if either the resource values change or the lessee/operator demonstrates that adverse impacts can be mitigated (Figure 2-5).

7. No surface disturbance or occupancy will be allowed within riparian habitat. This stipulation may be waived by the authorized officer if either the resource values change or the lessee/operator demonstrates that adverse impacts can be mitigated (Figure 2-7).

8. No surface disturbance or occupancy will be allowed within the 100 year floodplains of the following Creeks: Bitter, Evacuation, Hill, Sweetwater, and Willow; and the Green and White Rivers. This stipulation may be waived by the authorized officer if either the resource values change or the lessee/operator demonstrates that adverse impacts can be mitigated (Figure 2-7).

9. No occupancy or other activity on the surface of (_____) is allowed under this lease in order to protect the designated public water reserve (Figure 2-7).

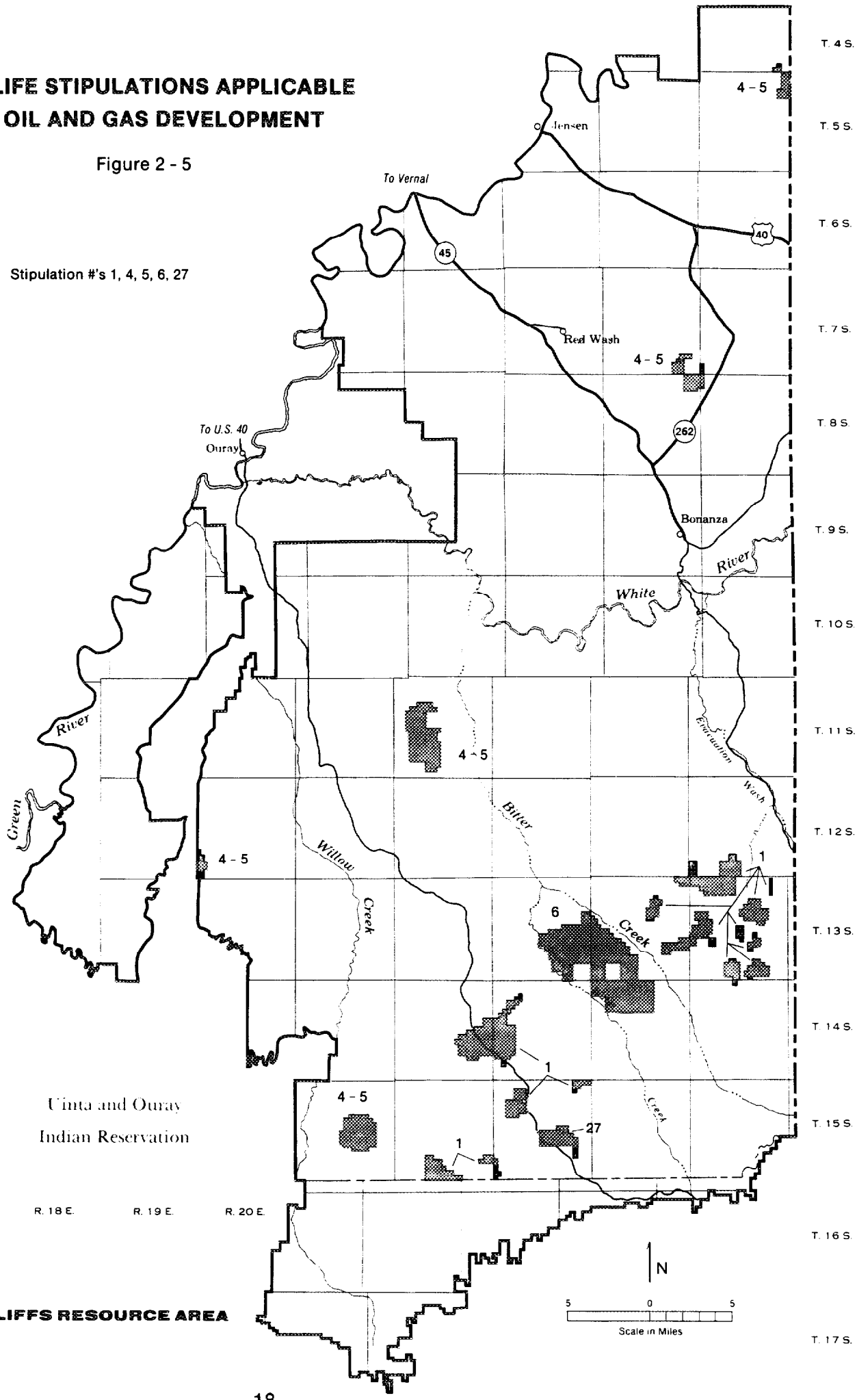
10. In order to protect the Boulevard Ridge Watershed Study Area, no occupancy or other surface disturbance on the surface of, _____ _____, is allowed under this lease (Figure 2-7).

11. To protect the visual resources, no occupancy or other surface disturbance will be allowed within 2500 feet north of the highway. This limitation does not apply to maintenance and operation of producing wells. This stipulation may be waived by the authorized officer if either the resource

WILDLIFE STIPULATIONS APPLICABLE TO OIL AND GAS DEVELOPMENT

Figure 2 - 5

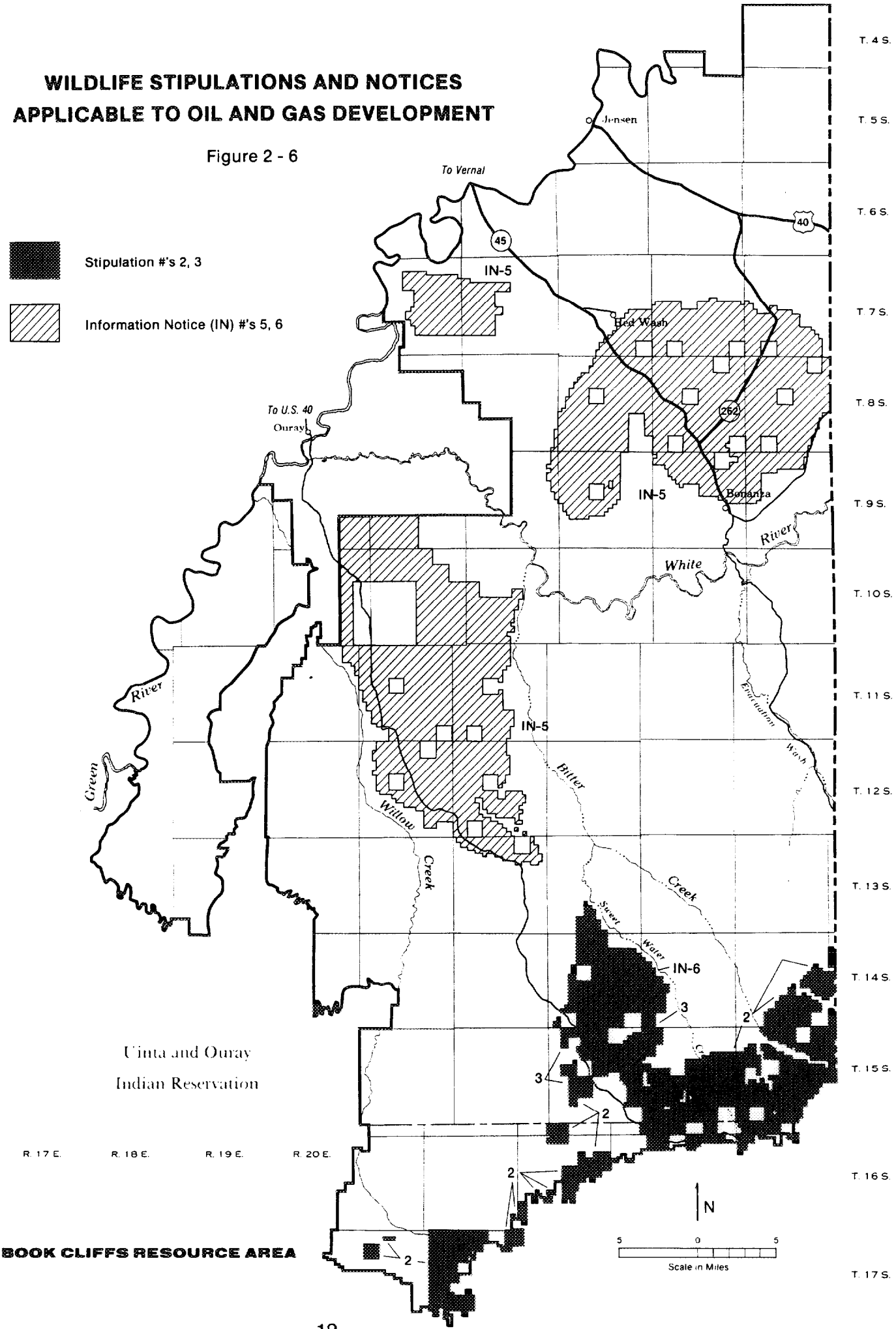
Stipulation #'s 1, 4, 5, 6, 27



BOOK CLIFFS RESOURCE AREA

WILDLIFE STIPULATIONS AND NOTICES APPLICABLE TO OIL AND GAS DEVELOPMENT

Figure 2 - 6

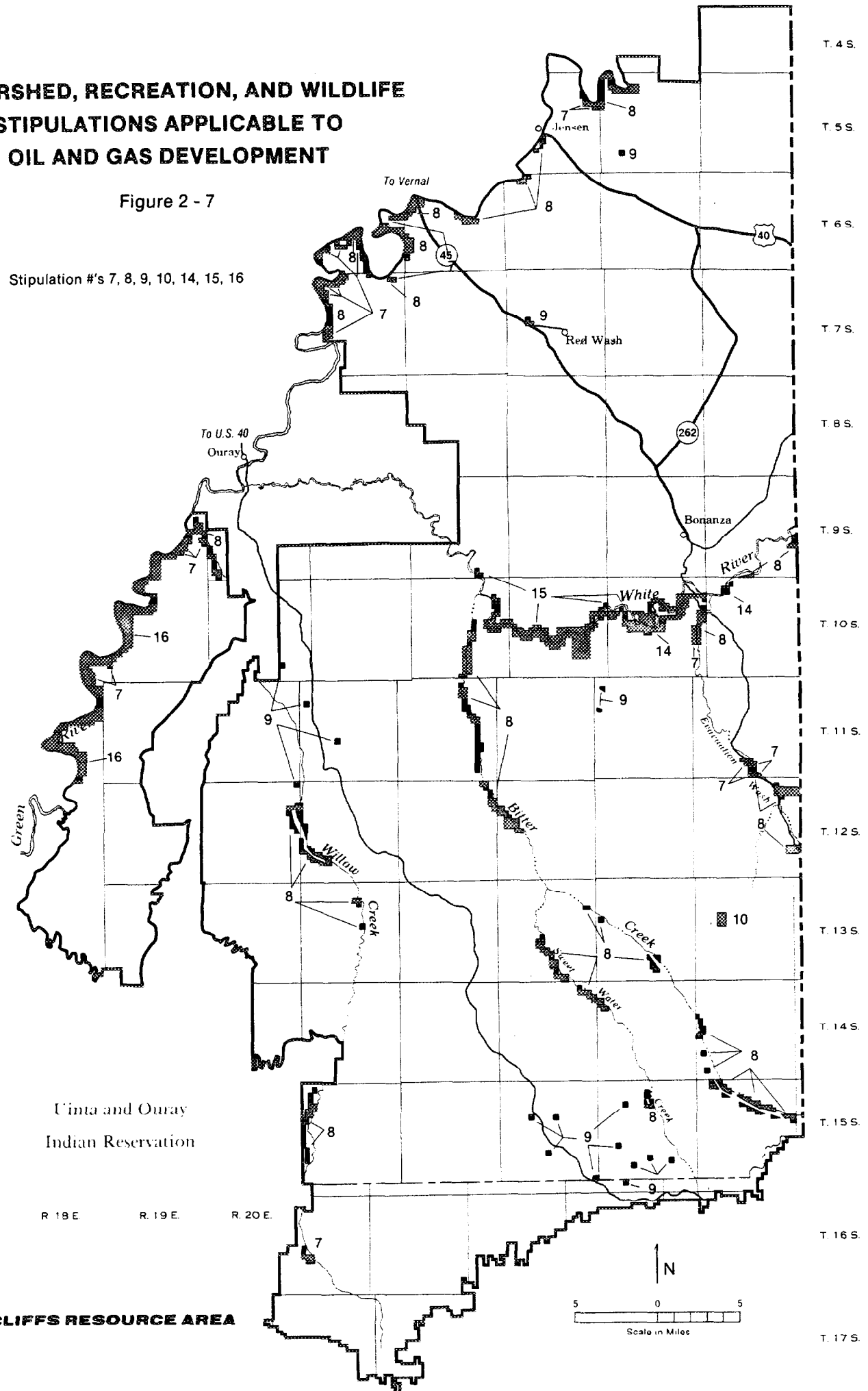


BOOK CLIFFS RESOURCE AREA

WATERSHED, RECREATION, AND WILDLIFE STIPULATIONS APPLICABLE TO OIL AND GAS DEVELOPMENT

Figure 2 - 7

Stipulation #'s 7, 8, 9, 10, 14, 15, 16



BOOK CLIFFS RESOURCE AREA

values change or the lessee/operator demonstrates that adverse impacts can be mitigated (Figure 2-8).

12. To protect the visual resources, no occupancy or other surface disturbance will be allowed on slopes in excess of 40 percent without written permission of the authorized officer of the Federal Surface Management Agency (Figure 2-8).

13. No access road, earth cut and fill, and structures other than an active drilling rig, will be permitted if it can be viewed from designated areas of the White River. This limitation does not apply to maintenance and operation of producing wells. This stipulation may be waived by the authorized officer if either the resource values change or the lessee/operator demonstrates that adverse impacts can be mitigated (Figure 2-8).

14. No occupancy on the right-of-way for the proposed White River Dam and Reservoir is allowed under this lease (Figure 2-7).

15. All of the land in this lease is included in the White River Recreation and Wildlife Corridor. Therefore, no occupancy or disturbance of the surface of the land described in this lease is authorized. The lessee, however, may extract the oil and gas resources in this lease by directional drilling from sites outside this lease. If a proposed drilling site lies on land administered by the Bureau of Land Management, a permit for use of the site must be obtained from the BLM District Manager before drilling or other development begins (Figure 2-7).

16. All of the land in this lease is included in the Green River Recreation and Wildlife Corridor. Therefore, no occupancy or disturbance of the surface of the land described in this lease is authorized. The lessee, however, may extract the oil and gas resources in this lease by directional drilling from sites outside this lease. If a proposed drilling site lies on land administered by the Bureau of Land Management, a permit for use of the site must be obtained from the BLM District Manager before drilling or other development begins (Figure 2-7).

17. No occupancy or other activity on the surface of the following described lands within the Bookcliffs Natural Area is allowed under this lease. Location: T.15S., R.25E., SLBM, Sec. 17, SW¼ Sec. 18, E½SE¼, Sec. 19, E½NE¼, Sec. 20, N½NW¼ (Figure 2-9).

18. No occupancy or other activity on the surface of the following described lands within the Hideout Campground is allowed under this lease. Location: T.14S., R.23E., Sec. 30, SW¼SE¼ (Figure 2-9).

19. No occupancy or other activity on the surface of the following described lands within the Fantasy Canyon is allowed under this lease. Location: T.9S., R.22E., Sec. 12, E½NW¼NW¼, NE¼NW¼ (Figure 2-9).

20. No occupancy or other activity on the surface of the following described lands within the Duck Rock geological site is allowed under this lease. Location: T.10S., R.24E., Sec. 12, NW¼SW¼SE¼ (Figure 2-9).

21. No occupancy or other activity on the surface of the following described lands within the Musket Shot Springs is allowed under this lease. Location: T.6S., R.24E., Sec. 9, SW¼SW¼NW¼ (Figure 2-9).

22. No occupancy or other activity on the surface of the following described lands within the Point of Pines Picnic Site and Scenic Overlook is allowed under this lease. Location: T.5S., R.25E., Sec. 20, S½ Sec. 29, NW¼ (Figure 2-9).

23. No occupancy or other activity on the surface of the following described lands within the Bookcliffs Rim Campground is allowed under this lease. Location: T.16S., R.25E., Sec. 5, SW¼NW¼NW¼, NW¼SW¼NW¼; Sec. 6, S½NE¼ NE¼, N½SE¼NE¼ (Figure 2-9).

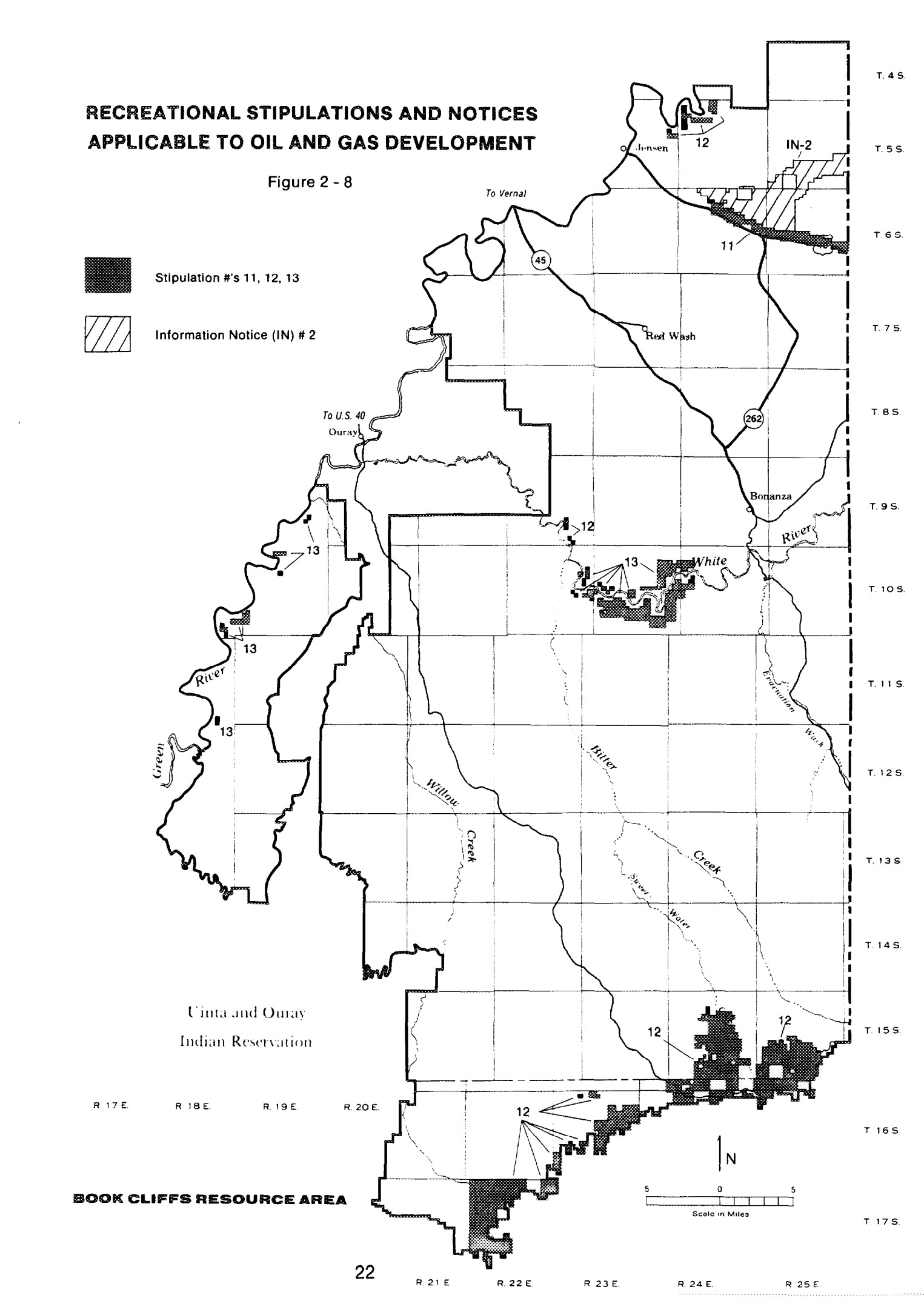
24. No occupancy or other activity on the surface of the following described lands within the PR Spring Campground is allowed under this lease. Location: T.15S., R.23E., Sec. 36, SE¼SE¼; T.15S., R.24E., Sec. 31, SW¼SW¼ (Figure 2-9).

25. No occupancy or other activity on the surface of the following described lands within the Atchee Ridge Campground is allowed under this lease. Location: T.13S., R.25E., Sec. 27, SE¼NE¼ (Figure 2-9).

26. No occupancy or other activity on the surface of the following described lands within the Chicken Spring Campground is allowed under this lease. Location: T.15½S., R.24E., Sec. 34, NW¼SE¼, E½NE¼SW¼, SE¼SW¼ (Figure 2-9).

RECREATIONAL STIPULATIONS AND NOTICES APPLICABLE TO OIL AND GAS DEVELOPMENT

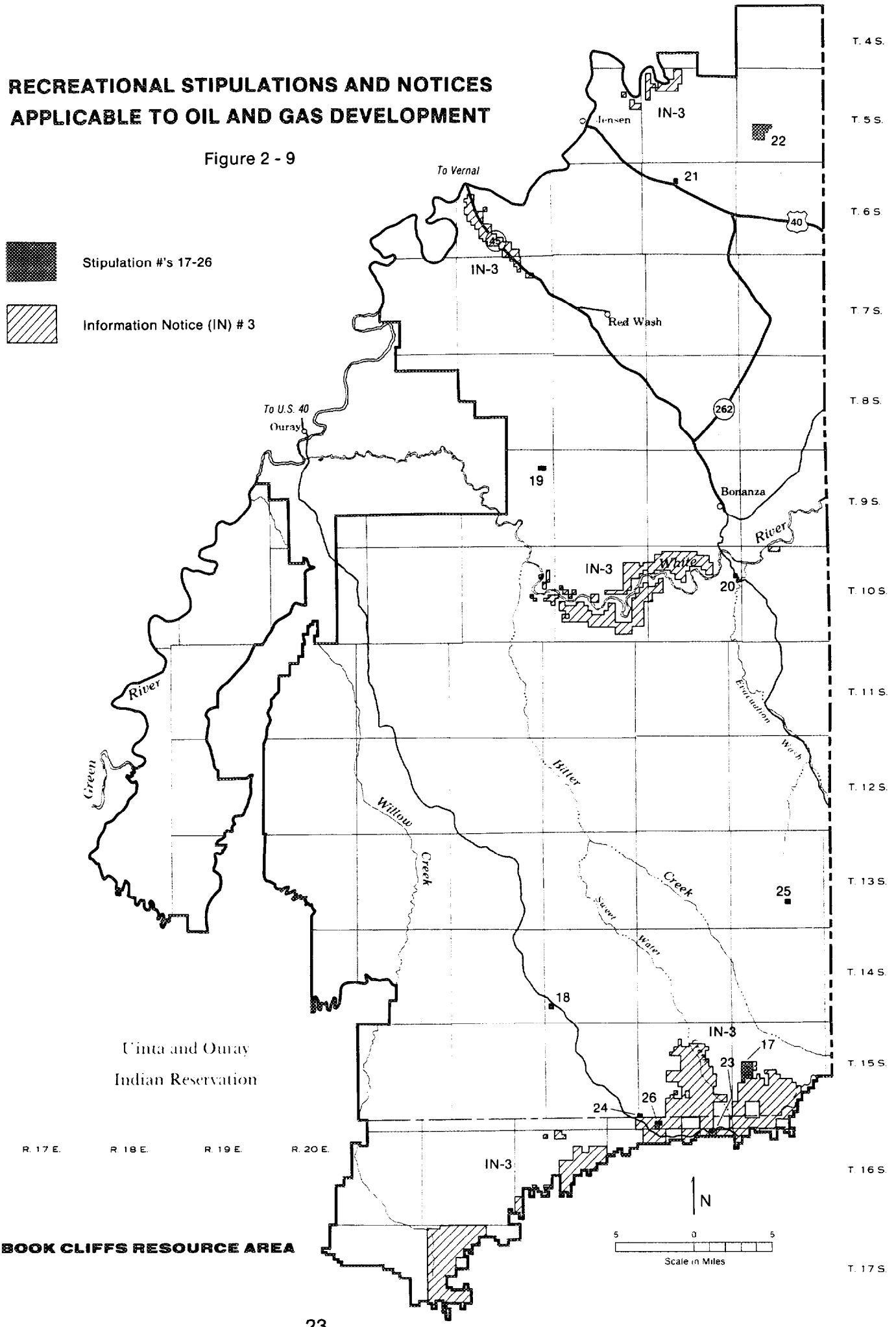
Figure 2 - 8



BOOK CLIFFS RESOURCE AREA

RECREATIONAL STIPULATIONS AND NOTICES APPLICABLE TO OIL AND GAS DEVELOPMENT

Figure 2 - 9



BOOK CLIFFS RESOURCE AREA

27. In order to protect crucial calving and deer fawning habitat and sage grouse strutting grounds, exploration, drilling, and other development activity will be allowed only during the period from June 30 to March 15.

This limitation does not apply to maintenance and operation of producing wells. Exceptions to this limitation in any year must be specifically approved by the authorized officer of the Federal Surface Management Agency (Figure 2-5).

Information Notice

1. The lessee/operator is given notice that the area is known to have severe winter conditions. Modifications to the applicants surface use plan may be required to protect the environment during severe winter conditions (Figure 2-10).

2. The lessee/operator is given notice that the area is considered part of the U.S. 40 to Blue Mountain scenic travel corridor. Modifications may be required in the Surface Use Plan to help protect the visual qualities of the area (Figure 2-8).

3. The lessee/operator is given notice that the area has high quality visual resources. Modifications may be required in the Surface Use Plan to help protect the visual qualities of the area (Figure 2-8).

4. The area has been identified as having critical to severe soil erosion conditions. In order to minimize watershed damage during muddy and wet periods, the authorized officer of the Federal Surface Management Agency may prohibit surface disturbing activities. This limitation does not apply to maintenance and operation of producing wells (Figure 2-10).

5. The lessee/operator is given notice that the area has been identified as crucial pronghorn (antelope) habitat. Modifications may be required in the Surface Use Plan to protect the pronghorn during the kidding period of May 15 to June 20 (Figure 2-6).

6. The lessee/operator is given notice that the area has been identified as the primary migration path of deer from summer range to winter range (Oct. 1 to Oct. 20). Modifications may be required in the Surface Use Plan to protect the deer during this time period (Figure 2-6).

The following stipulations apply to the pilot and commercial phases of tar sand development.

A. All or portions of this lease area contains crucial deer and elk winter range. Prior to undertaking any activity that would disturb the habitat area, the lessee shall develop and submit to the authorized officer a habitat mitigation plan. This plan must be acceptable to and approved by the authorized officer prior to use or occupancy of the area. The lessee may not occupy all or any part of the habitat area in which impacts cannot be mitigated to the satisfaction of the authorized officer (Figure 2-11).

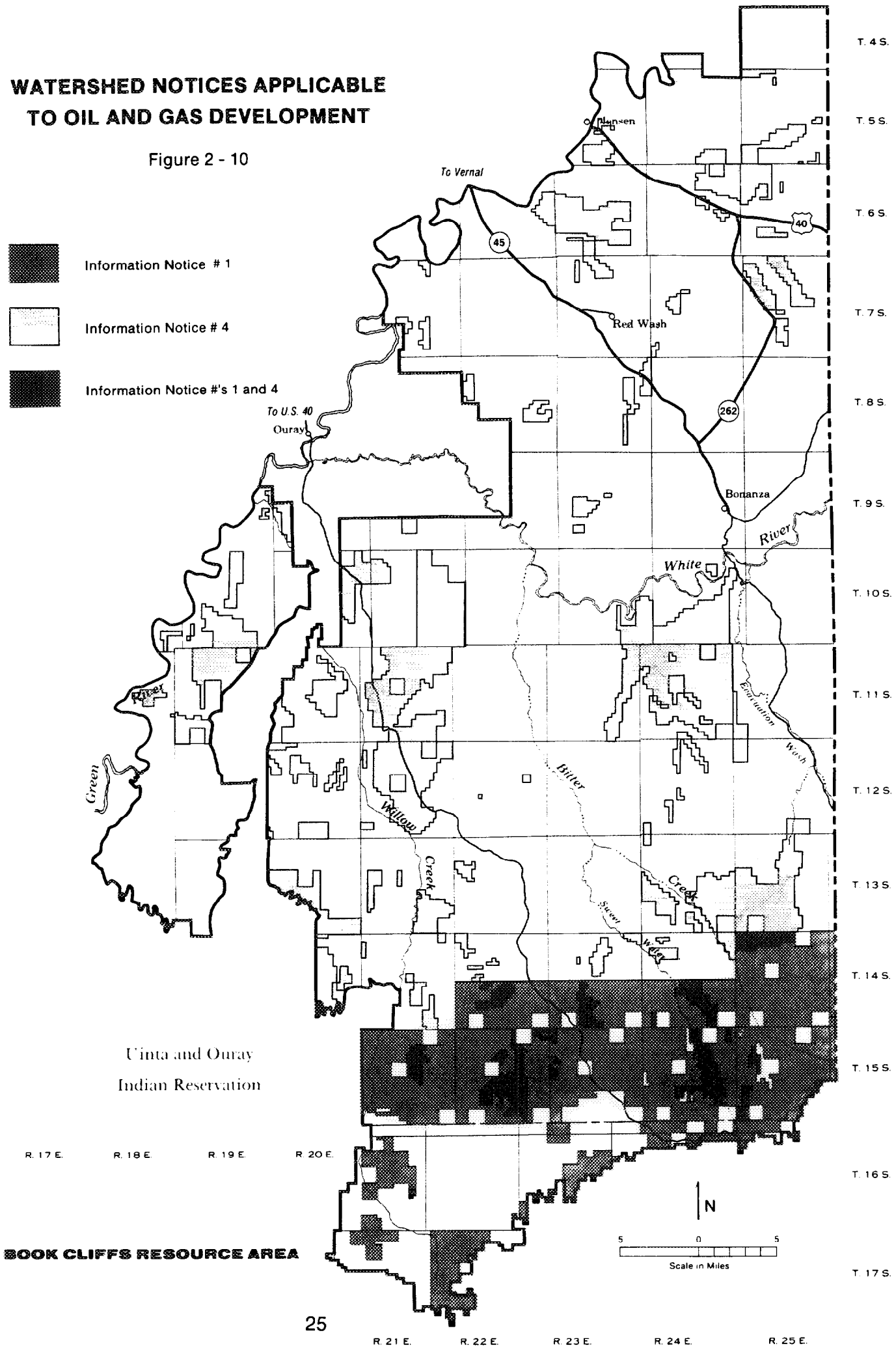
B. All or portions of this lease area contains crucial deer fawning and elk calving habitat. Prior to undertaking any activity that would disturb the habitat area, the lessee shall develop and submit to the authorized officer a habitat mitigation plan. This plan must be acceptable to and approved by the authorized officer prior to use or occupancy of the area. The lessee may not occupy all or any part of the habitat area in which impacts cannot be mitigated to the satisfaction of the authorized officer (Figure 2-11).

C. All or portions of this lease area contains a crucial deer migration corridor. Prior to undertaking any activity that would disturb the habitat area, the lessee shall develop and submit to the authorized officer a habitat mitigation plan. This plan must be acceptable to and approved by the authorized officer prior to use or occupancy of the area. The lessee may not occupy all or any part of the habitat area in which impacts cannot be mitigated to the satisfaction of the authorized officer (Figure 2-12).

D. All or portions of this lease area contains crucial sage grouse habitat. Prior to undertaking any activity that would disturb the habitat area, the lessee shall develop and submit to the authorized officer a habitat mitigation plan. This plan must be acceptable to and approved by the authorized officer prior to use or occupancy of the area. The lessee may not occupy all or any part of the habitat area in which impacts cannot be mitigated to the satisfaction of the authorized officer (Figure 2-12).

WATERSHED NOTICES APPLICABLE TO OIL AND GAS DEVELOPMENT

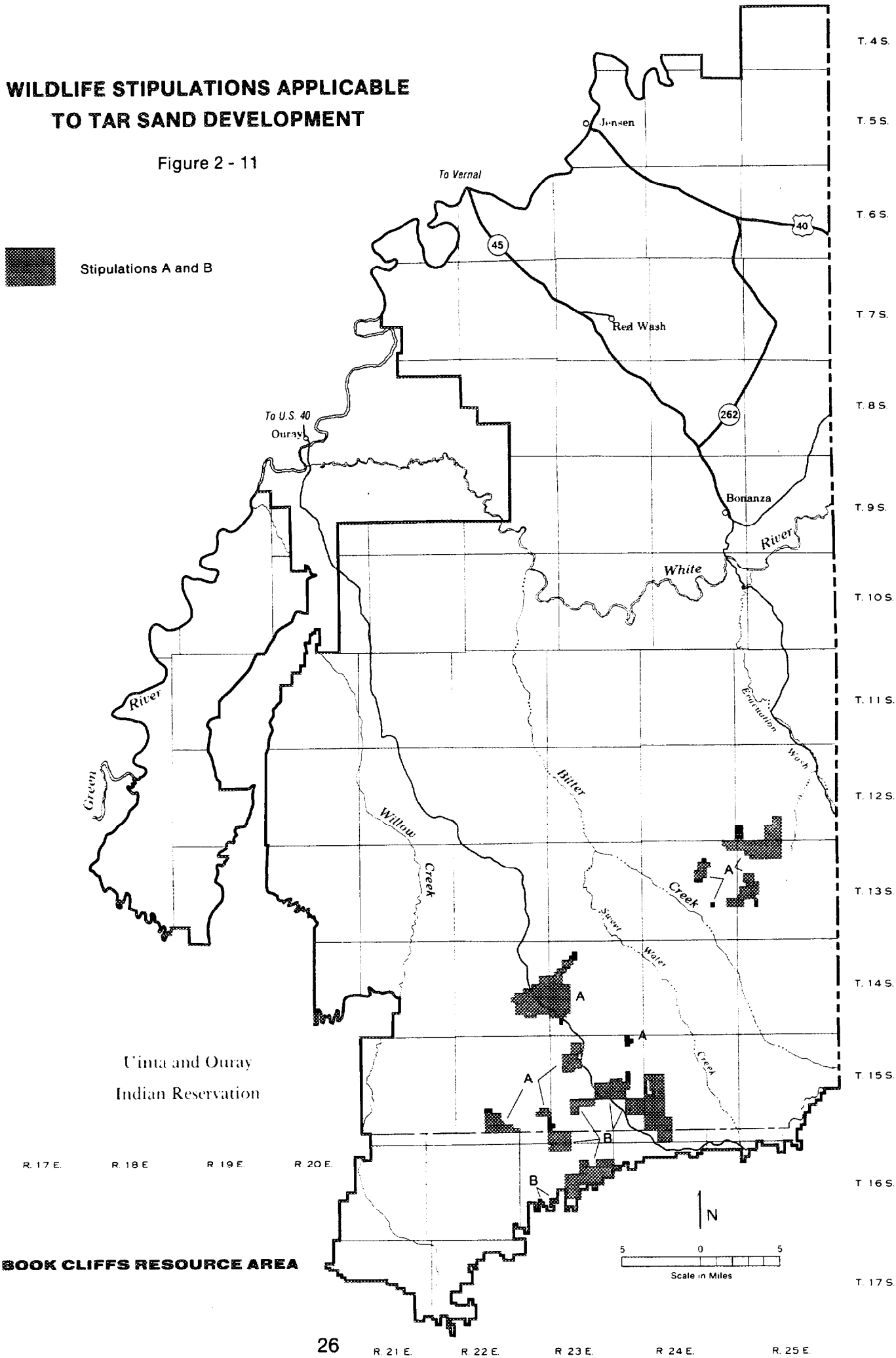
Figure 2 - 10



BOOK CLIFFS RESOURCE AREA

WILDLIFE STIPULATIONS APPLICABLE TO TAR SAND DEVELOPMENT

Figure 2 - 11

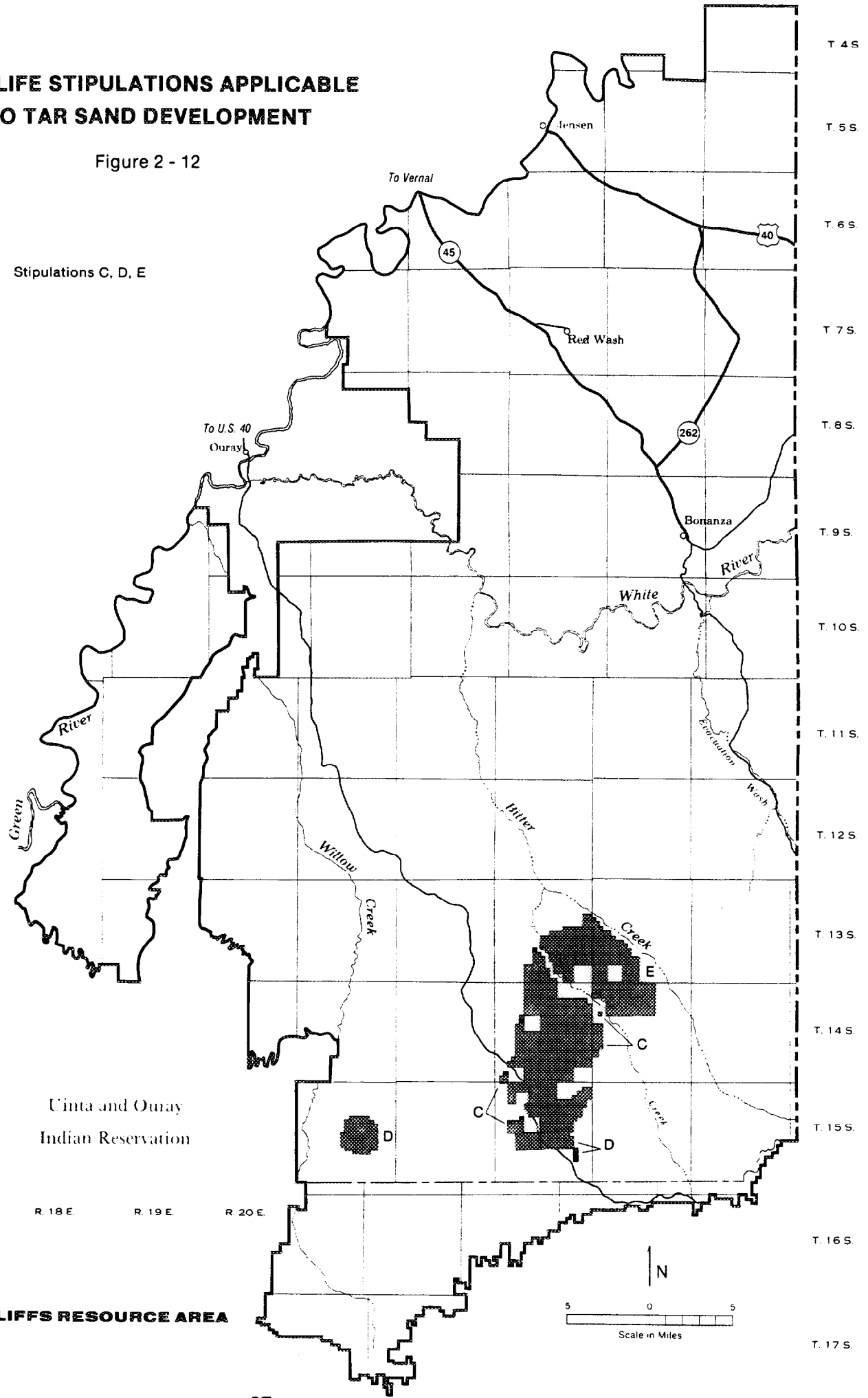


BOOK CLIFFS RESOURCE AREA

WILDLIFE STIPULATIONS APPLICABLE TO TAR SAND DEVELOPMENT

Figure 2 - 12

Stipulations C, D, E



T. 4 S.
T. 5 S.
T. 6 S.
T. 7 S.
T. 8 S.
T. 9 S.
T. 10 S.
T. 11 S.
T. 12 S.
T. 13 S.
T. 14 S.
T. 15 S.
T. 16 S.
T. 17 S.

R. 17 E. R. 18 E. R. 19 E. R. 20 E. R. 21 E. R. 22 E. R. 23 E. R. 24 E. R. 25 E.

BOOK CLIFFS RESOURCE AREA

E. In order to protect the identified crucial deer and elk winter habitat on McCook Ridge, oil and gas resources may be extracted by conventional methods only. No methods will be employed to extract tar sand deposits (Figure 2-12).

F. No surface disturbance or occupancy will be allowed within the 100 year floodplain of Sweetwater and Willow Creeks. This stipulation may be waived by the authorized officer if either the resource values change or the lessee/operator demonstrates that adverse impacts can be mitigated (Figure 2-13).

G. No occupancy or other activity on the surface of (_____) is allowed under this lease in order to protect the designated public water reserve (Figure 2-13).

H. In order to protect the Boulevard Ridge watershed study area, no occupancy or other surface disturbance on the surface of, _____, _____ is allowed under this lease (Figure 2-13).

I. In order to protect the visual resources (VRM Class II), oil and gas resources may be extracted by conventional methods only. No methods will be employed to extract the tar sand deposits (Figure 2-13).

J. All or portions of this lease area contains visual Resource Management Class II areas. Prior to undertaking any activity that would disturb this area, the lessee shall develop and submit to the authorized officer a visual resource mitigation plan. This plan must be acceptable to and approved by the authorized officer prior to use or occupancy of the area. The lessee may not occupy all or any part of this area in which impacts cannot be mitigated to the satisfaction of the authorized officer (Figure 2-13).

K. All or portions of this lease area contains a designated recreation site. Prior to undertaking any activity that would disturb the area, the lessee shall develop and submit to the authorized officer a mitigation plan. This plan must be acceptable to and approved by the authorized officer prior to use or occupancy of the area. The lessee may not occupy all or any part of the area in which impacts cannot be mitigated to the satisfaction of the authorized officer (Figure 2-13).

L. In order to protect the designated recreation site, no methods will be employed to extract the tar sand deposits (Figure 2-13).

RIGHT-OF-WAY CORRIDORS

Objective:

Rights-of-way will be encouraged within identified corridors while protecting or mitigating other resource values. Additional corridors could be established if compatible with other resource uses.

Actions:

Approximately 235 miles of corridors comprising 93,000 acres will be designated.

To give additional protection to wildlife habitat, severe and critical erosion areas, visual resources, and productive woodlands, 23,000 acres of land will be designated as exclusion areas where rights-of-way and corridors will be allowed only if adequate mitigation, reclamation, or habitat enhancement could be accomplished. Applications for rights-of-way and corridors outside of designated corridors and exclusion areas will be considered individually. The proposed corridors and exclusion areas are shown in Figure 2-14.

Types of utilities which could be located within a corridor include electric transmission facilities, pipelines, significant canals, ditches and conduits, railroads, electric communication and microwave sites, communication lines, and highways.

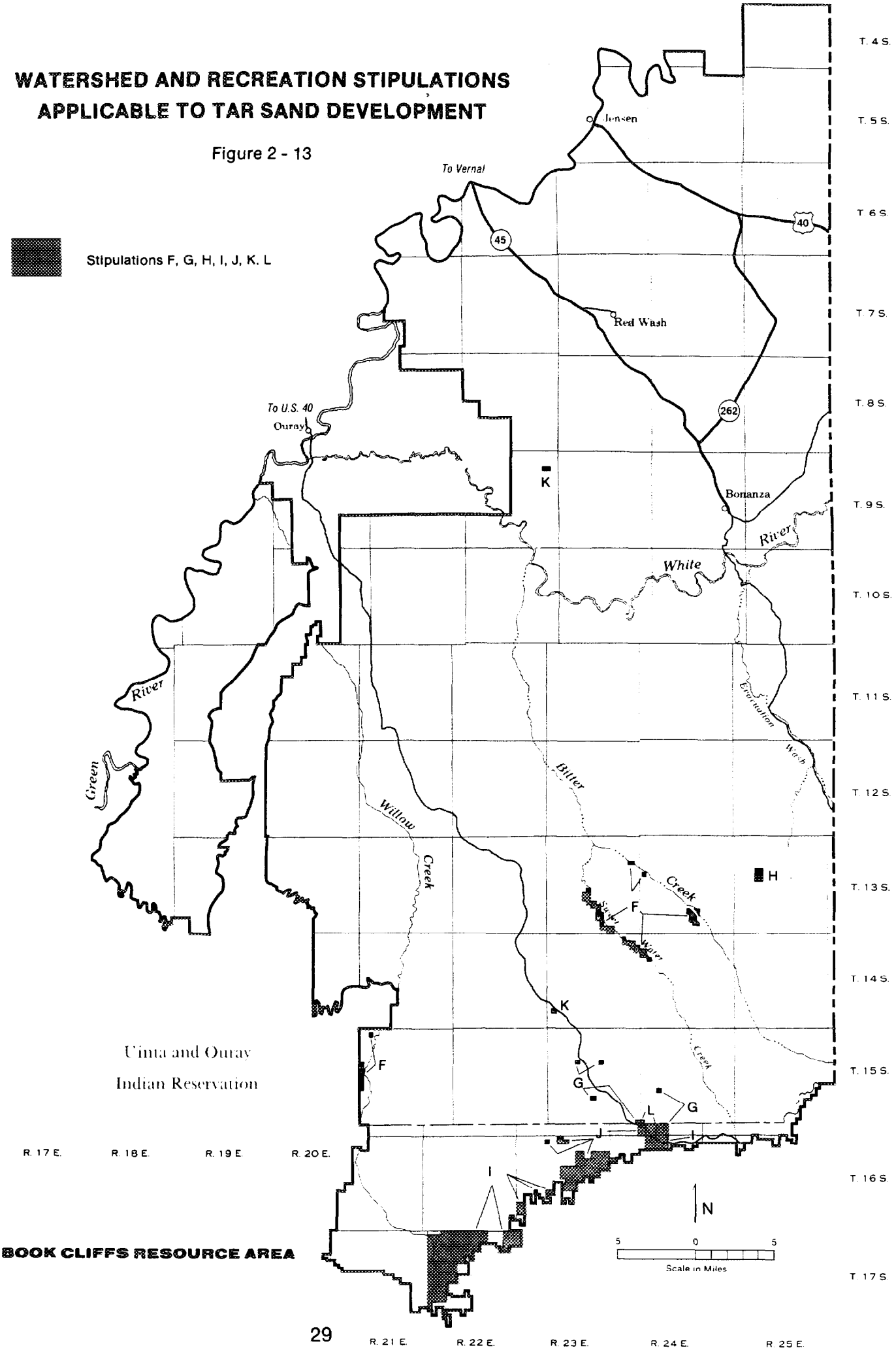
Authorization, including environmental review of rights-of-way, will be handled on a case-by-case basis, with approximately 25 to 50 rights-of-way to be processed annually in the BCRA. Specific actions cannot be predicted prior to submission of a right-of-way application.

Support

The issuance of rights-of-way will require district administrative and review support on a regular basis. Compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act, the Threatened and Endangered Species Act, laws protecting cultural resources, and other appropriate legislation will be included in this support. Some rights-of-way applications may require an amendment to this resource management plan.

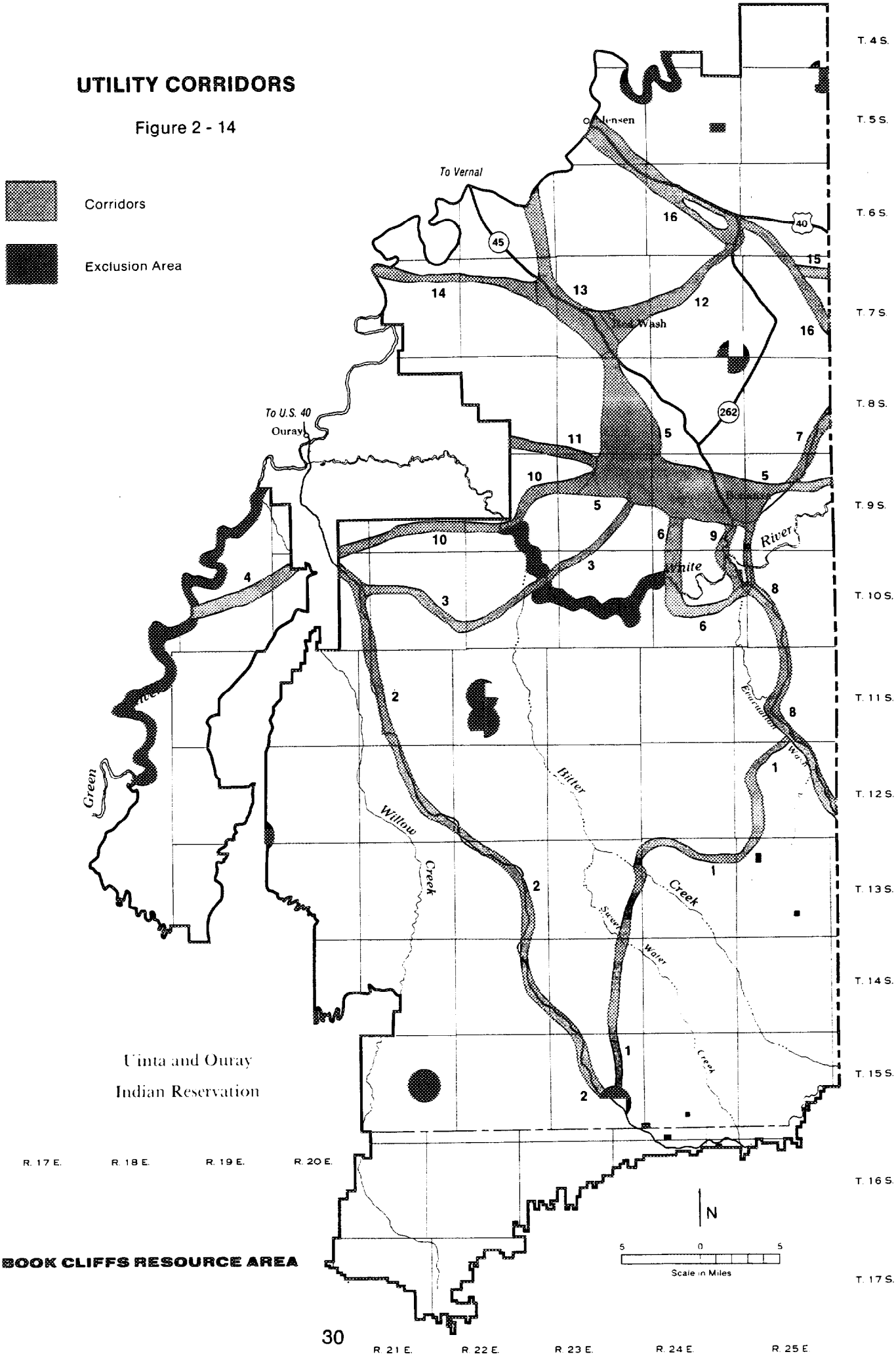
WATERSHED AND RECREATION STIPULATIONS APPLICABLE TO TAR SAND DEVELOPMENT

Figure 2 - 13



UTILITY CORRIDORS

Figure 2 - 14



BOOK CLIFFS RESOURCE AREA

Specific Management Actions

Action	Priority	Year to Begin	Time Required In Work Months	Cost Estimate	Monitoring Method
Rights-of-way Issuance	1	Annually	10 WM	$26,000	Environmental review, field compliance checks.
Transfer or Perfect Corridors	2	2	2 WM	$5,200	Review by district.

LIVESTOCK

Objective:

Forage will be managed for a level between average livestock use (of three representative years from 1975 to 1982) and active preference.

Livestock grazing will be managed to maintain or improve the total forage resource using techniques which are compatible with the use and development of other resources.

Actions:

The following livestock AUMs will be authorized during the first three years of the monitoring period:

A. BLUE MOUNTAIN LOCALITY
   Livestock 5,943 AUMs

B. BONANZA-RAINBOW LOCALITY
   Livestock 45,249

C. BOOK CLIFFS LOCALITY
   Livestock 22,137 AUMs

D. HILL CREEK LOCALITY
   Livestock 7,987 AUMs

Total:
   Livestock 81,316 AUMs

Under this plan, grazing systems will be designed to benefit key plants for livestock, wildlife, watershed, etc. Season of use will be adjusted using the balanced use concept. Existing AMPs will be revised to be consistent with improved management. New AMPs will be developed on most of the "I" allotments. Current management will continue on all "M" and "C" allotments without existing AMPs.

"Livestock Use Levels" as outlined in Appendix 1 (Specific Allotment Actions) will be used as a basic guide in setting stocking levels. The difference in AUMs between average use and grazing preference, will be sufficient to satisfy other use demands for wildlife, wild horses, minerals, etc.

The number of AUMs authorized for livestock for the first three years of the monitoring period will be 81,316. This is 21,599 AUMs less than active preference.

Range improvements, such as water development, will improve the distribution of livestock and result in more uniform utilization of forage. Other range projects will develop additional new forage where a potential exists to benefit livestock, wildlife, and wild horses. Prescribed burns or chemical treatment will be used in the canyon bottoms and upland bench sites with dense, decadent stands of sagebrush (Figure 2-15). These methods will also be used in areas with over mature stands of browse and in previously chained areas to prevent reinvasion of pinyon and juniper.

Current management will be continued on 6 AMPs, 7 AMPs will be evaluated and revised, and new AMPs will be developed on 11 allotments.

Livestock will be limited or restricted from 470 acres of floodplain to improve the sites.

Approximately 210 acres in the Sweetwater allotment and 260 acres in the Green River AMP will be protected from livestock grazing. To restrict the livestock, BLM will build and maintain approximately 10 miles of fence.

Approximately 8,050 acres will be prescribed burned, 10,900 acres chemically treated or burned, and 300 acres of pinyon-juniper clear-cut to improve wildlife and livestock forage, resulting in an increase of approximately 2,000 AUMs.

Spring grazing will be eliminated or restricted through grazing systems on approximately 28 allotments.

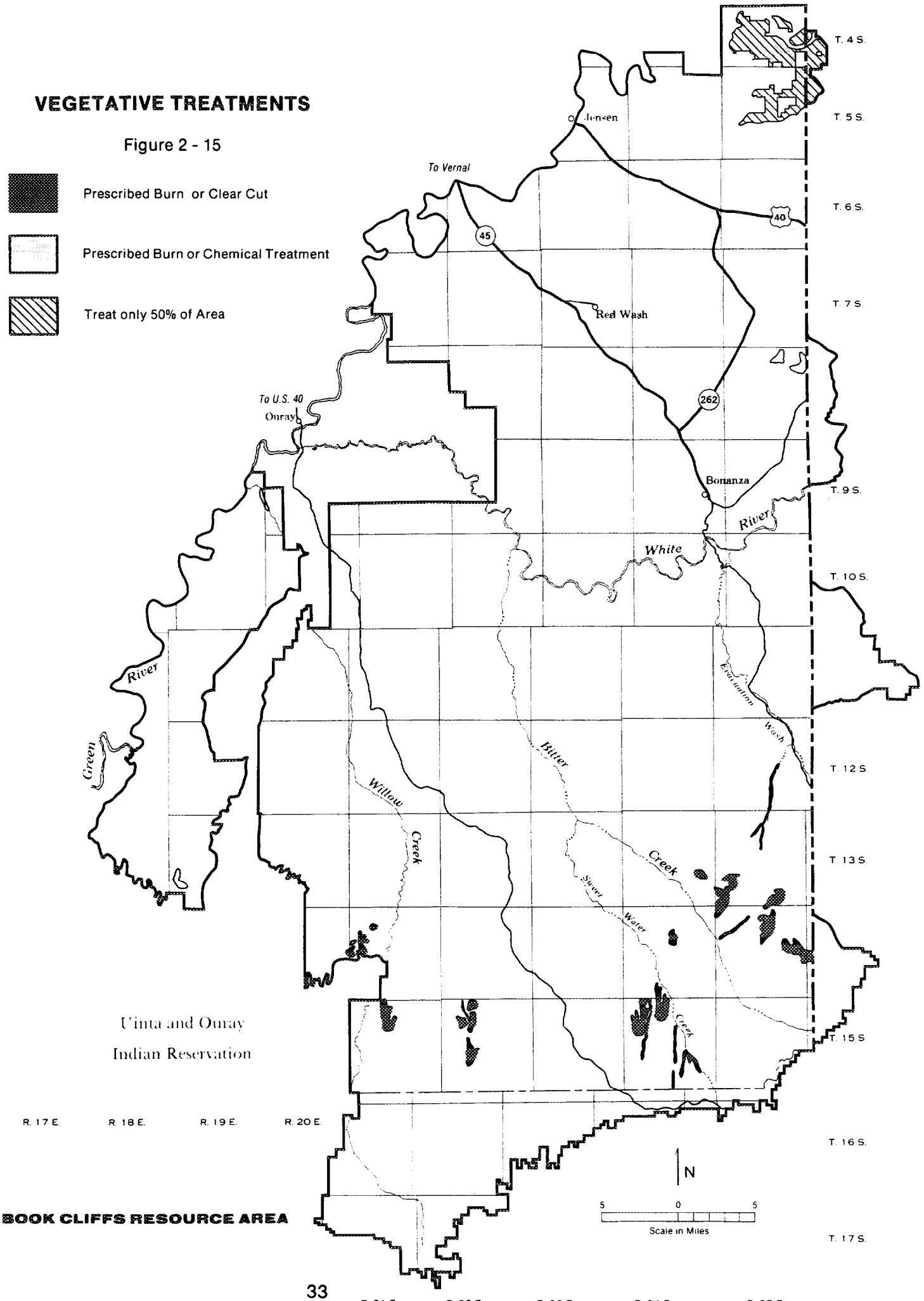
Approximately 64 reservoirs, 20 seeps or springs, 32 guzzlers and 3 miles of pipeline will be developed for livestock. Approximately 18 miles of new fence will be built. Water rights will be acquired from the State of Utah for all water projects.

Livestock will not be excluded from wildlife habitat.

All allotments have been placed in one of three basic management categories: Improvement (I), Maintenance (M), Custodial (C), based primarily on current resource conditions and potential for improvement. "I" category allotments are those having a need and potential for "improvement" thru management, "M" category allotments are those to be managed to "maintain" current satisfactory conditions, and "C" category allotments are those to be managed on a "custodial" basis to prevent resource deterioration. The initial categorization will be 25 "I" allotments, 18 "M" allotments, and 11 "C" allotments. The process is dynamic, i.e. the ratings will be subject to

VEGETATIVE TREATMENTS

Figure 2 - 15



BOOK CLIFFS RESOURCE AREA

change as management practices or other factors alter the category into which the respective allotments will fall.

Allotment management plans are commonly used to present, in detail, the types of changes required in an allotment, and to establish a schedule for implementation. Actions set forth under the allotment management plans that affect the environment will be analyzed prior to their implementation. The proposal, however, may be altered to mitigate adverse impacts in the future. The priorities for completing AMPs will be in line with the allotment categorization process.

In reviewing the target stocking level figures and other recommended changes, it is emphasized that the target AUM figures are not final stocking levels. Rather, all livestock use adjustments will be implemented through documented mutual agreement or by decision. When adjustments will be made through mutual agreement, they could be implemented, subject to a 30-day protest period, following the issuance of this document. When livestock use adjustments will be implemented by decision, it will be based on operator consultation and monitoring of resource conditions. Current BLM policy emphasizes the use of a systematic monitoring program to determine the need for livestock adjustments.

The Federal regulations that govern changes in allocation of livestock forage provide specific direction for livestock use adjustments implemented by decision (43 CFR 4110.3-1 and 43 CFR 4110.32). The regulations specify that permanent increases in livestock forage "shall be implemented over a period not to exceed 5 years...," and that decreases in livestock forage "shall be implemented over a 5-year period...". The regulations do provide for decreases to be implemented in less than 5 years when 1) the downward adjustment is 15 percent or less of the "authorized active grazing use for the previous year", 2) an agreement is reached to implement the adjustment in less than 5 years, or 3) a shorter implementation period is needed to sustain resource productivity.

The "Five Year Implementation and Monitoring Program", required by current range policy to determine proper stocking levels for livestock grazing, will be completed by September 1989.

Monitoring activities to determine the effect of the various management practices on the soil and vegetative resource will be carried out.

Emphasis will be placed on the "I" allotments, which have resource problems. "M" and "C" allotments will also be monitored but commensurate with district capabilities.

Periodically, each allotment will be evaluated with respect to resource conditions, management practices, and facilities. The evaluation will involve an analysis of monitoring data including climatological data. It may also include range inspection tours by BLM and affected users to jointly evaluate on-the-ground conditions. The frequency and intensity of evaluations will be commensurate with resource values and use level conflicts relative to the "M", "I", or "C" category assigned to the allotment. Any necessary adjustments in stocking levels or other management practices, including changes or additions to existing management facilities, will be based on the allotment evaluation.

The specific actions for each allotment are shown in Appendix 1 (Specific Allotment Actions).

Support

District Operations Section support will be needed in engineering design and construction of projects. Project design will also be coordinated with the wildlife program, to ensure compatability of use. Fencing projects to protect watersheds from livestock use will be coordinated with the watershed program. Mineral developments requiring reclamation will also require coordination, to ensure adequate mitigation for livestock.

Specific Management Actions

Action	Priority	Year to Begin	Time Required In Work Months	Cost Estimate	Monitoring Method
Allotment Management Plans/Grazing Systems:					
Prepare Point of Pines AMP	1	1	2.25 WM	$5,400	District review, trend studies.
Prepare Stuntz Valley AMP	2	1	2.25 WM	$5,400	District review, trend studies.
Develop Grazing System for Jensen and Kane Hollow Allotments	3	1	1.5 WM	$3,600	Field observations, district review, trend studies.
Doc's Valley AMP	4	2	2 WM	$4,800	District review and trend studies.
Revise Stirrup AMP	5	2	2.5 WM	$5,400	District review and trend studies.
Halfway Hill AMP	6	2	2 WM	$4,800	District review and trend studies.
Snake John AMP	7	2	2 WM	$4,800	District review and trend studies.
Develop Badlands Grazing System	8	3	3 WM	$6,000	Field observations and trend studies.
Spring Hollow Grazing System	9	4	3 WM	$7,200	District review and trend studies.
Revise Sunday School AMP	10	4	3 WM	$7,200	District review and trend studies.

Action	Priority	Year to Begin	Time Required In Work Months	Cost Estimate	Monitoring Method
Revise Atchee Ridge AMP	11	4	3 WM	$7,200	District review and trend studies.
Powder Wash AMP	12	4	3 WM	$7,200	District review and trend studies.
Baeser Wash AMP	13	5	3 WM	$7,200	District review and trend studies.
Cockleburr AMP	14	5	3 WM	$7,200	District review and trend studies.
Revise Winter Ridge AMP	15	5	3 WM	$7,200	District review and trend studies.
Revise Sweetwater AMP	16	6	3 WM	$7,200	District review and trend studies.
Bonanza AMP	17	6	3 WM	$7,200	District review and trend studies.
Birchell AMP	18	6	3 WM	$7,200	District review and trend studies.
Revise Horse Point AMP	19	6	3 WM	$7,200	District review and trend studies.
Revise Walker Hollow AMP	20	2	1 WM	$2,400	District review and trend studies.
Projects:					
Sweetwater Guzzler (Contributed Funds)	1	1	1.5 WM	$20,000	Field observations and maintenance.

Action	Priority	Year to Begin	Time Required In Work Months	Cost Estimate	Monitoring Method
Horse Point Reservoirs (5 Reservoirs - Contributed Funds)	2	1	0.25 WM	$10,000	Field observations and maintenance.
Blue Mountain Prescribed Burns	3	1	0.5 WM	$2,050	Field observations.
Blue Mountain Guzzler	4	1	1.5 WM	$20,000	Field observations and maintenance.
Sweetwater Prescribed Burns (500 acres)	5	1	0.5 WM	$1,750	Field observations.
Walker Hollow Fence (½ mile - Contributed Funds)	6	1	0.5 WM	$2,000	District review.
Atchee Ridge Water Development (4 springs)	7	1	4 WM	$12,000	Field observations and maintenance.
Atchee Ridge Prescribed Burn	8	1	1 WM	$4,900	Field observations.
Sweetwater Spring Development	9	1	1 WM	$3,000	Field observations.
Stuntz Valley Reservoir	10	1	0.25 WM	$2,000	Field observations and maintenance.
Blue Mountain Chemical Treatment (200 acres)	11	2	0.25 WM	$2,400	Trend studies.
Winter Ridge Chemical Treatment (400 acres)	12	2	0.25 WM	$1,400	Trend studies.

Action	Priority	Year to Begin	Time Required In Work Months	Cost Estimate	Monitoring Method
Atchee Ridge Prescribed Burn (2,100 acres)	13	2	0.5 WM	$4,900	Field observations.
Railroad Canyon Spring Development	14	2	1 WM	$3,000	Field observations and maintenance.
Atchee Ridge Guzzler	15	2	1.5 WM	$20,000	Field observations and maintenance.
Wild Horse Reservoirs (4)	16	2	1 WM	$8,000	Field observations and maintenance.
Badlands Trap Extension	17	2	0.5 WM	$1,750	Field observations.
Asphalt Spring Development	18	2	1 WM	$3,000	Field observations and maintenance.
Atchee Ridge Fence (1.5 miles)	19	2	1.5 WM	$6,000	Field inspection.
Sweetwater Guzzler (Contributed Funds)	20	2	1.5 WM	$20,000	Field observations and maintenance.
Rebuild Blue Mountain Guzzler	21	3	0.75 WM	$6,700	Field observations and maintenance.
Blue Mountain Reservoirs (2)	22	3	0.5 WM	$4,000	Field observations and maintenance.
Doc's Valley Prescribed Burn (600 acres)	23	3	0.5 WM	$2,100	Field observations.
Badlands Reservoirs (2)	24	3	0.5 WM	$4,000	Field observations and maintenance.

Action	Priority	Year to Begin	Time Required In Work Months	Cost Estimate	Monitoring Method
Kane Hollow Reservoir	25	3	0.25 WM	$2,000	Field observations and maintenance.
Sweetwater Reservoirs (2)	26	3	0.5 WM	$5,000	Field observations and maintenance.
Atchee Ridge Spring Development (3)	27	3	3 WM	$9,000	Field observations and maintenance.
Atchee Ridge Prescribed Burn (1000 acres)	28	3	0.5 WM	$3,500	Field observations.
Asphalt Draw Reservoirs (3)	29	3	1 WM	$8,000	Field observations and maintenance.
Antelope Draw Reservoirs (3)	30	3	1 WM	$8,000	Field observations and maintenance.
Sweetwater Prescribed Burn (300 acres)	31	3	0.5 WM	$1,200	Field observations.
Sweetwater Guzzler (Contributed Funds)	32	3	1.5 WM	$20,000	Field observations and maintenance.
Point of Pines Pipeline (1 mile)	33	3	1 WM	$10,500	Field inspection and maintenance.
Stuntz Valley Chemical Treatment (300 acres)	34	4	0.25 WM	$3,600	Field observations and trend studies.
Spring Hollow Reservoirs (3)	35	4	0.75 WM	$6,000	Field observations and maintenance.
Sunday School Spring Development	36	4	1 WM	$3,000	Field observations and maintenance.

Action	Priority	Year to Begin	Time Required In Work Months	Cost Estimate	Monitoring Method
Sunday School Guzzler	37	4	1.5 WM	$20,000	Field observations and maintenance.
Sunday School Pipeline (¼ mile)	38	4	0.25 WM	$2,700	Field inspection and maintenance.
Sweetwater Guzzler (Contributed)	39	4	1.5 WM	$20,000	Field observations and maintenance.
Winter Ridge Vegetation Treatment (500 acres)	40	4	0.5 WM	$6,000	Field observations.
Powder Wash Reservoirs (3)	41	4	0.75 WM	$6,000	Field observations and maintenance.
Atchee Ridge Spring Development (2)	42	4	2 WM	$6,000	Field observations and maintenance.
Atchee Ridge Guzzler	43	4	1.5 WM	$20,000	Field observations and maintenance.
Atchee Ridge Prescribed Burn (500 acres)	44	4	0.5 WM	$1,750	Field observations and trend studies.
Sweetwater Prescribed Burn (300 acres)	45	4	0.5 WM	$1,100	Field observations and trend studies.
Sweetwater Guzzler	46	4	1.5 WM	$20,000	Field observations and maintenance.
Doc's Valley Vegetation Treatment	47	5	0.25 WM	$6,000	Field observations and trend studies.
Asphalt Draw Reservoirs (5)	48	5	1.25 WM	$10,000	Field observations and maintenance.

Action	Priority	Year to Begin	Time Required In Work Months	Cost Estimate	Monitoring Method
Atchee Ridge Spring Development	49	5	1 WM	$3,000	Field observations and maintenance.
Atchee Ridge Fence (1 mile)	50	5	1 WM	$4,000	Field inspection and maintenance.
Horse Point Vegetation Treatment (1,000 acres)	51	5	0.5 WM	$12,000	Field observations and trend studies.
Sweetwater Prescribed Burn (300 acres)	52	5	0.5 WM	$1,100	Field observations and trend studies.
Sweetwater Guzzler (Contributed Funds)	53	5	1.5 WM	$20,000	Field observations and maintenance.
Winter Ridge Reservoir	54	5	0.25 WM	$2,000	Field observations and maintenance.
Winter Ridge Reservoirs* (2)	55	5	0.5 WM	$4,000	Field observations and maintenance.
Winter Ridge Springs* (2)	56	5	2 WM	$6,000	Field observations and maintenance.
Winter Ridge Vegetation Treatment*	57	5	0.5 WM	$8,000	Field observations and maintenance.
Horse Point Guzzlers (3)	58	6	4.5 WM	$60,000	Field observations and maintenance.
Sunday School Guzzlers (5)	59	6	6 WM	$100,000	Field observations and maintenance.

*Dependant upon a non-wilderness determination for the Winter Ridge WSA.

Action	Priority	Year to Begin	Time Required In Work Months	Cost Estimate	Monitoring Method
Sweetwater Guzzlers (Contributed Funds)	60	6	4.5 WM	$60,000	Field observations and maintenance.
Sweetwater Prescribed Burns (600 acres)	61	6	1 WM	$2,100	Field observations and trend studies.
Blue Mountain Vegetation Treatment (270 acres)	62	6+	1 WM	$8,400	Field observations and trend studies.
Doc's Valley Vegetation Treatment (1,200 acres)	63	6+	1 WM	$14,400	Field observations and trend studies.
Point of Pines Vegetation Treatment (1,350 acres)	64	6+	1 WM	$16,200	Field observations and trend studies.
Stuntz Valley Vegetation Treatment (1,160 acres)	65	6+	1 WM	$14,000	Field observations and trend studies.
Atchee Ridge Guzzlers (8)	66	6+	12 WM	$160,000	Field observations and maintenance.
West Water Point Guzzler	67	6+	1.5 WM	$20,000	Field observations and maintenance.
Raven Ridge Vegetation Treatment (1,000 acres)	68	6+	0.5 WM	$12,000	Field observations and trend studies.
Horse Point Vegetation Treatment (1,000 acres)	69	6+	0.5 WM	$12,000	Field observations and trend studies.

Action	Priority	Year to Begin	Time Required In Work Months	Cost Estimate	Monitoring Method
Sweetwater Fence (210 acres) (Watershed Funds)	70	6+	2 WM	$8,000	Field inspection and maintenance.
Green River Fence (2 miles) (Watershed Funds)	71	6+	2 WM	$8,000	Field inspection and maintenance.
Asphalt Draw Reservoirs (8)	72	6+	2 WM	$16,000	Field observations and maintenance.
Atchee Ridge Fence (12½ miles)	73	6+	12.5 WM	$131,300	Field inspection and maintenance.
Green River Spring Development	74	2	1 WM	$3,000	Field observations and maintenance.
Walker Hollow Reservoirs (2)	75	3	0.5 WM	$4,000	Field observations and maintenance.
Pack Mountain Reservoir	76	3	0.25 WM	$2,000	Field observations and maintenance.
Wild Horse Reservoir	77	3	0.25 WM	$2,000	Field observations and maintenance.
Bohemian Bottoms Reservoir	78	3	0.25 WM	$2,000	Field observations and maintenance.
Hells Hole Reservoirs (3)	79	4	0.75 WM	$7,000	Field observations and maintenance.
Tabyago Guzzlers	80	4	3 WM	$40,000	Field observations and maintenance.

Action	Priority	Year to Begin	Time Required In Work Months	Cost Estimate	Monitoring Method
Hells Hole Spring	81	5	1 WM	$3,000	Field observations and maintenance.
Pack Mountain Guzzler	82	6+	1.5 WM	$20,000	Field observations and maintenance.
Upper Showalter Vegetation Treatment (500 acres)	83	6+	0.5 WM	$6,000	Field observations and trend studies.
West Deadman Reservoirs (3)	84	6+	0.75 WM	$6,000	Field observations and maintenance.
Little Emma Reservoirs (5)	85	6+	1.25 WM	$10,000	Field observations and maintenance.
Oil Shale Guzzler	86	6+	1.5 WM	$20,000	Field observations and maintenance.
Santio Sibello Fence (1.5 miles)	87	6+	1.5 WM	$6,000	Field inspection and maintenance.

WILDLIFE AND WILD HORSES

Objective:

Wildlife habitats will be managed for optimum wildlife levels where conflicts with livestock do not exist. Wild horse habitat will be managed to support desired population levels at one herd location (Hill Creek), by removing two herds.

Actions:

Forage will be provided to support approximately 17,300 deer, 1,900 elk, 900 antelope, and 195 wild horses.

The following wildlife and wildhorse AUMs will be authorized during the first three years of the monitoring period:

A. BLUE MOUNTAIN LOCALITY

Wildlife	1,768 AUMs

B. BONANZA-RAINBOW LOCALITY

Wildlife	
Antelope	1,123 AUMs
Deer	(Unknown part of deer herd unit 28A, Proposed Herd Use = 32,577 AUMs)
Wild Horses	0 AUMs

C. BOOK CLIFFS LOCALITY

Wildlife	(Unknown part of deer herd unit 28A, Proposed Herd Use = 32,577 AUMs)
	(Unknown part of elk herd unit 21, Proposed Herd Use = 12,128 AUMs)
Wild Horses	0 AUMs

D. HILL CREEK LOCALITY

Wildlife	(Unknown part of deer herd unit 28A, Proposed Herd Use = 32,577 AUMs)
	(Unknown part of elk herd unit 21, 2,340 AUMs
Wild Horses	2,340 AUMs

Totals:

Wildlife	47,596 AUMs
Wild Horses	2,340 AUMs

Habitat for deer herd unit 26 (Blue Mountain) will be managed to support current levels. Habitat for deer herd unit 28A (Book Cliffs) will be managed to support significantly increased levels.

Antelope habitat will be managed to support increased levels at both the Bonanza and East Bench herd locations.

Four habitat management plans will be prepared. They will include plans for Blue Mountain (deer herd 26), Bonanza (antelope herd 7), East Bench (newly reestablished antelope herd) and Book Cliffs (deer herd 28A and elk herd 21).

Approximately 11,000 acres will receive some type of vegetation modification (Figure 2-15). Burning will be concentrated on 9,000 acres of mature sagebrush canyon bottoms, mature browse stands and old chainings, and old burns where pinyon-juniper is becoming reestablished. Two thousand acres of pinyon/juniper will be chained or clearcut to improve deer and elk forage in crucial winter habitats. Natural regeneration, mechanical reseeding and/or tubeling transplants could be used to reestablish vegetation.

Over the next decade, approximately 50 to 100 water projects will be developed for wildlife. The specific locations will be determined in the Habitat Management Plans.

Rangeland improvements generally will be designed to benefit or accommodate both wildlife and livestock. Vegetation manipulation projects will be designed to minimize damage to and improve wildlife habitat. Existing livestock fences could be modified, and new livestock fences will be built to allow wildlife passage. Water will be provided, where practical, in allotments (including rested pastures) during seasonal periods of need for wildlife.

A Wild Horse Habitat Management Plan will be prepared for the Hill Creek herd. A gathering plan will be prepared for the Bonanza and Winter Ridge herds. Approximately 40 horses will be relocated to the Hill Creek herd or be adopted.

Impacts to fish and wildlife habitat will continue to be evaluated on a case-by-case basis as a part of project level planning. Such evaluation will consider the significance of the proposed project and the sensitivity of fish and wildlife habitat in the affected area. Mitigations will be attached, as appropriate, to assure compatibility of projects with management objectives for fish

and wildlife habitat. Habitat improvement projects will be implemented where necessary to stabilize and/or improve unsatisfactory or declining wildlife habitat condition.

Management actions within floodplains and wetlands will include measures to preserve, protect, and if necessary, restore their natural functions (as required by Executive Orders 11988 and 11990). Management techniques will be used to minimize the degradation of stream banks and the loss of riparian vegetation.

Seasonal restrictions on mineral development would be the same as described in the previous minerals discussion.

Disturbed wildlife habitat resulting from mineral exploration and development, woodland harvest, etc. will be required to be returned to a state comparable to that which existed prior to development.

Support

Monitoring for all wildlife species will be closely coordinated with the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources. District Operations Staff will need to provide project engineering design, construction, and prescribed burning support. The woodlands program will need to provide support through timber harvest designs which enhance wildlife habitat. Water projects developed for livestock will need to be designed so that wildlife may use the water without hazard.

Specific Management Actions

Action	Priority	Year to Begin	Time Required In Work Months	Cost Estimate	Monitoring Method
Activity Plans:					
Prepare Blue Mountain HMP	1	1	3 WM	$7,200	District review.
Prepare Book Cliffs HMP	2	2	3 WM	$7,200	District review.
Prepare Hill Creek HMP	3	3	3 WM	$7,200	District review.
Prepare Bonanza HMP	4	4	3 WM	$7,200	District review.
Wild Horse Management:					
Prepare Wild Horse Gathering Plan	1	2	0.5 WM	$1,300	District review.
Wild Horse Removals of Bonanza and Winter Ridge Herds	2	2	2 WM	$15,000	Field observations, contract supervision.
Prepare Wild Horse HMP	3	2	0.5 WM	$1,200	District review.
Projects:					
Develop 2 Guzzlers on East Bench	1	1	1 WM	$13,400	Field observations and maintenance.
Habitat Utilization Studies (Areawide)	2	1 (Annually)	1 WM	$13,400	Field observations and maintenance.
Prescribed Burns on Blue Mountain (750-1,500 acres)	3	2	1.5 WM	$3,600	Field observations.

Action	Priority	Year to Begin	Time Required In Work Months	Cost Estimate	Monitoring Method
Blue Mountain Water Projects (6-12 projects)	4	2	0.5 WM	$2,700	Field observations and maintenance.
Protective Fencing for Ponds on Blue Mountain	5	2	0.5 WM	$3,000	Habitat studies.
Modify Sunday School Pasture Fence	6	2	0.25 WM	$600	Field observations and maintenance.
Prescribed Burns for Book Cliffs HMP (6,000 acres)	7	3	7 WM	$16,800	Field observations.
West Tom Patterson Deer/Elk Guzzler	8	3	1.5 WM	$18,000	Field observations and maintenance.
Book Cliffs Water Projects (26-53 projects)	9	3	2.5 WM	$14,000	Field observations and maintenance.
Protective Fencing for Ponds, Springs, and Streams in Book Cliffs	10	3	2.5 WM	$15,000	Habitat studies.
Monument Ridge Deer/Elk Guzzlers (2)	11	3	3 WM	$36,000	Field observations and maintenance.
Little Dry Canyon Fishery	12	3	5 WM	$25,000-$35,000	Habitat studies.
Hill Creek Prescribed Burns (750-1,000 acres)	13	4	1 WM	$2,400	Field observations.

Action	Priority	Year to Begin	Time Required In Work Months	Cost Estimate	Monitoring Method
Hill Creek Water Projects (8-15 projects)	14	4	1 WM	$3,900	Field observations and maintenance.
Protective Fencing for Ponds, Springs, and Streams in Hill Creek	15	4	0.5 WM	$3,000	Habitat studies.
Prescribed Burns for Bonanza HMP (2,500 acres)	16	5	3 WM	$7,200	Field observations.
Bonanza Water Projects (10-20 projects)	17	5	1 WM	$4,000	Field observations and maintenance.
Protective Fencing for Ponds, Springs, and Streams in Bonanza	18	5	0.5 WM	$3,000	Habitat studies.
East Bench Antelope Guzzlers (3)	19	5	1.5 WM	$18,900	Field observations and maintenance.
Brennan Bottoms Antelope Guzzler	20	5	0.75 WM	$7,300	Field observations and maintenance.

ENDANGERED OR THREATENED SPECIES

Objective:

To comply with appropriate legislation and regulations directing management of threatened and endangered species.

Actions:

No activities will be permitted in habitat for endangered or threatened species that will jeopardize the continued existence of such species (Figure 2-16).

Whenever possible, management activities in habitat for endangered, threatened, or sensitive species will be designed to benefit those species through habitat improvement.

The BLM will complete either a clearance (minor actions and projects) or a biological assessment (major actions and projects requiring an EIS) for endangered or threatened species before implementing projects. Any project or action that could affect an endangered or threateed species or its habitat will be determined through the clearance or biological assessment process and will require a consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service as required by Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 as amended.

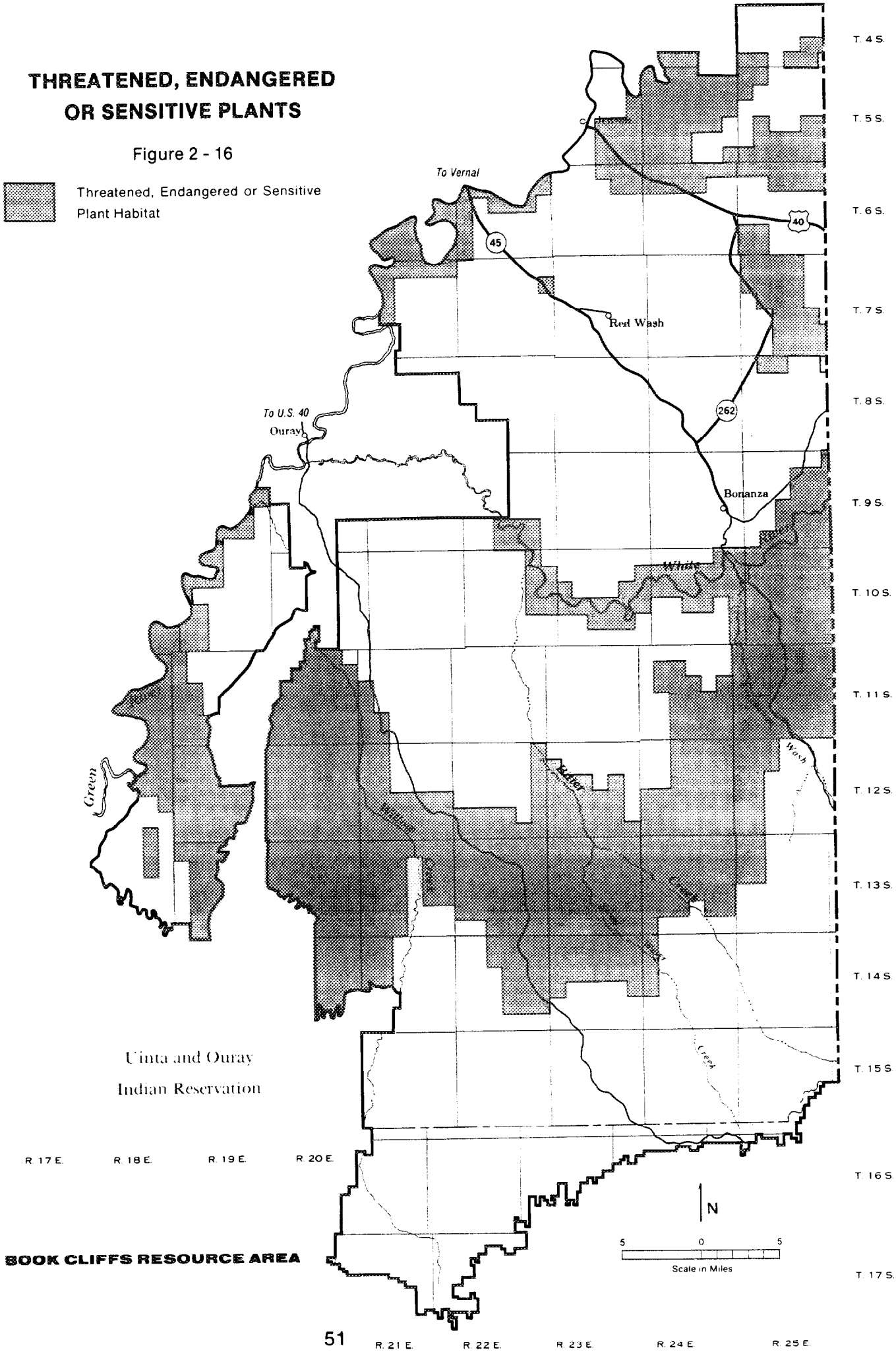
Support

If contracting of the inventories proves to be the most effective method of accomplishment, up to four work months could be required for contract preparation, technical proposal evaluation and contract supervision by BLM personnel.

THREATENED, ENDANGERED OR SENSITIVE PLANTS

Figure 2 - 16

Threatened, Endangered or Sensitive Plant Habitat



BOOK CLIFFS RESOURCE AREA

Specific Management Actions

Action	Priority	Year to Begin	Time Required In Work Months	Cost Estimate	Monitoring Method
Project Clearances	1	Annually	4 WM	$8,600	Literature search.
Black-footed Ferret Survey (60,000 acres)	2	1			Literature search, mapping, field observations, photographic recordation.
Tabyago/West Tabyago Vicinity Flora Inventory (48,000 acres)	3	1	7 WM	$16,800	Literature search, professional consultations, spot checking field work, photographic recordation, specimen collection.
Upper Sweetwater and Bitter Creek Drainages Flora Inventory (100,000 acres)	4	2	15 WM	$35,000	Literature search, professional consultations, spot checking field work, photographic recordation, specimen collection.
Upper Evacuation Creek Drainage Flora Inventory (23,000 acres)	5	3	3.5 WM	$8,050	Literature search, professional consultations, spot checking field work, photographic recordation, specimen collection.
Bull Canyon Road and West to Indian Reservation Flora Inventory (23,000 acres)	6	4	3.5 WM	$8,050	Literature search, professional consultations, spot checking field work, photographic recordation, specimen collection.

Action	Priority	Year to Begin	Time Required In Work Months	Cost Estimate	Monitoring Method
Main Canyon Flora Inventory (40,000 acres)	7	5	6 WM	$14,000	Literature search, professional consultations, spot checking field work, photographic recordation, specimen collection.

WOODLANDS

Objective:

Provide woodland products where mininal conflicts with other resources exist. Encourage utilization of woodland products from lands that would be converted to other resource uses.

Actions:

Approximately 39,600 acres will be managed on a sustained yield basis (Figure 2-17).

Species	Acres
Pinyon/juniper	37,300
Cottonwood	300
Douglas fir	2,000

Allowable annual cut from managed stands could be up to: 3,115 cords of pinyon-juniper, 70 cords of cottonwood, and 265 cords of Douglas Fir for a total of up to 4,270 cords.

Fuelwood, cedar posts and other woodland products will be available for harvest by the public from these public lands. As a general rule, charges will be made for these products. Free use could be authorized on additional lands where the material has no market value or demand is small. Stipulations designed to protect visual resources, wildlife habitat, and other resource values will be attached to permits at the time of sale.

Woodland management plans will be prepared outlining specific actions to be implemented to achieve objectives. Specific actions such as establishment of green wood cutting areas, access needs, estimation of products to be harvested, signing needs, etc., will be identified in the activity plan phase.

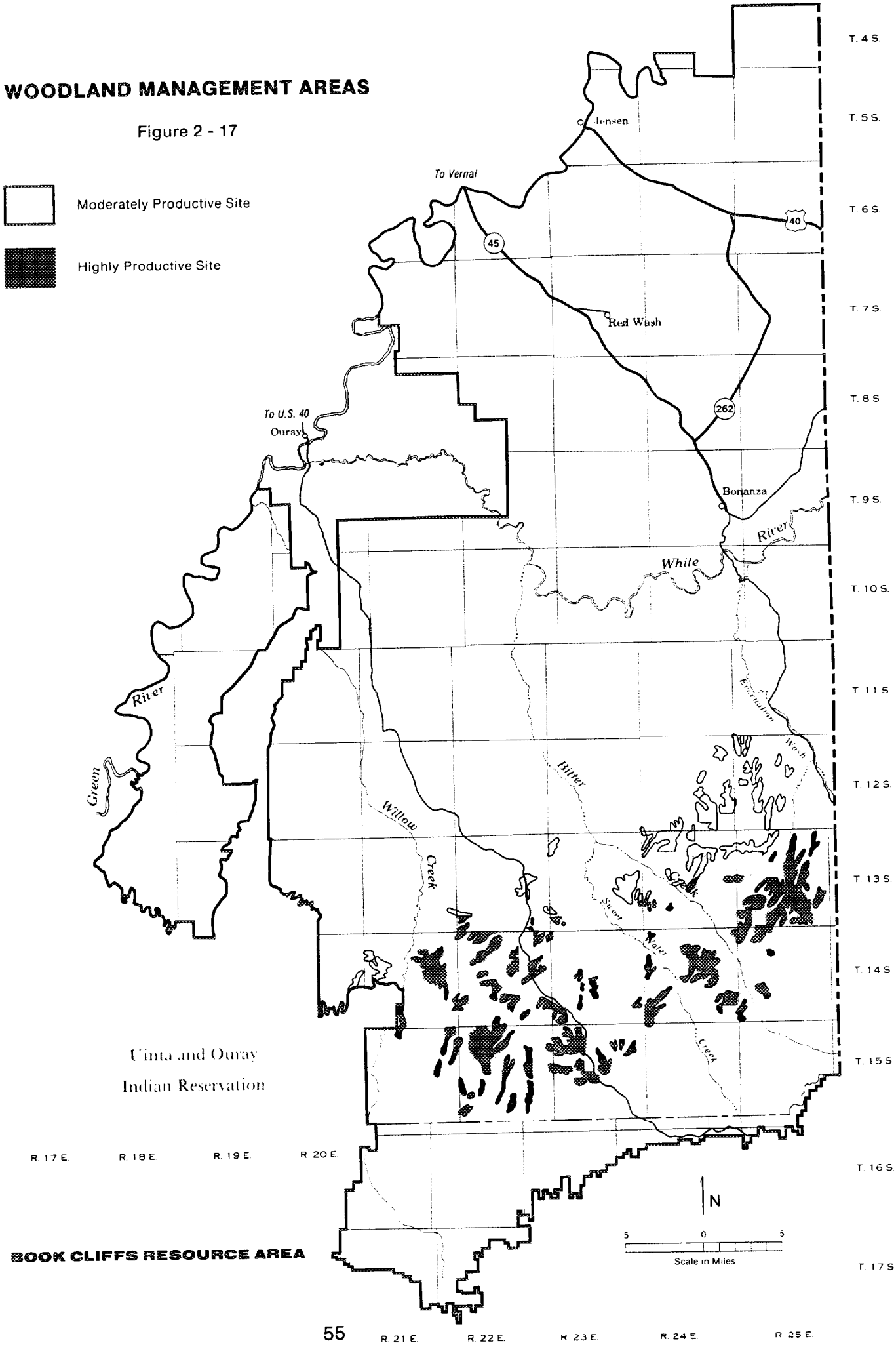
Public utilization of woodlands will be encouraged in preference to chainings or prescribed burns to improve forage for livestock or wildlife.

Support

Engineering support for access construction and maintenance of roads will be needed on an intermittent basis. Fire suppression for protection of the woodland resources will be required on an annual basis. Coordination will be required with the range and wildlife programs during design and operation of their fire management projects. Additional coordination with the livestock program will be necessary to avoid damages to natural regeneration or plantings of harvest areas.

WOODLAND MANAGEMENT AREAS

Figure 2 - 17



BOOK CLIFFS RESOURCE AREA

Specific Management Actions

Action	Priority	Year to Begin	Time Required In Work Months	Cost Estimate	Monitoring Method
Issuance of Permits Within Existing Firewood Harvest Areas	1	1	3 WM	$7,500	Permits, use supervision.
Woodland Management Plan	2	1	3 WM	$7,500	Review by district staff.
Annual Harvest Plan	3	2+ (Annually)	0.5 WM	$1,250	Review by district staff.
Personal Use Sales	4	2+ (Annually)	2 WM	$5,000	Permits, use supervision, study plots.
Commercial Sales	5	2+ (Annually)	2 WM	$5,000	Permits, use supervision, study plots.

RECREATION

Objective:

Protect the high quality recreation sites, overlooks, and scenic corridors. Protect or mitigate recreational values of the Green and White River corridors. Designate as much land as possible open for ORV use, while protecting areas where damage to resource values would occur.

Actions:

An Off-road Vehicle Implementation Plan will be prepared.

The following ORV designations will be made:

Open	526,000 acres
Limited	547,600 acres
Closed	6,400 acres

Closed areas will include the Boulevard Ridge Watershed Study Area, the Book Cliffs Natural Area, and the White River Corridor from the proposed dam site to the Indian Reservation. Limited areas will include critical wild horse and most crucial wildlife areas, recreational and important and accessible cultural sites, critical and severe erosion areas, sage grouse leks, and three scenic corridors. Some lands next to the Uintah and Ouray Indian Reservation will be designated as limited (Figure 2-18).

Existing recreation sites which have the highest potential for development will be retained including five camp sites (320 acres), two scenic overlooks (330 acres), and one geologic feature (60 acres). Additional areas for future protection include: 1) One geologic feature, Duck Rock (10 acres), and 2) The Point of Pines scenic overlook will be increased from 320 to 480 acres (Figure 2-19).

Dispersed recreation opportunities, where visitors will have freedom of recreational choice with minimal regulatory constraints, will continue to be provided. Recreation facilities receiving the heaviest use will receive first priority for maintenance funds. Investment of public funds for new recreation developments will be permitted only on land identified for retention in public ownership, where demand for such sites is high, and where recreation objectives will not be attained without development.

The Book Cliffs Mountain Browse Natural Area will be managed to protect and maintain the vegetation in a natural condition (Figure 2-19).

Visual resources will continue to be evaluated as a part of activity and project planning. Such evaluation will consider the significance of the proposed project and the visual sensitivity of the affected area. Stipulations will be attached, as appropriate, to attain compatibility of projects with management objectives for visual resources.

The Highway 40 scenic travel corridor will be expanded by 4,760 acres. Two additional scenic travel corridors will be protected: The Book Cliffs Divide (4,100 acres) and the new Bonanza Highway (3,300 acres) (Figure 2-19).

The White River Canyon will be protected excluding the approved dam and two utility corridors (5,250 acres).

Segments of the Green River will be protected or partially protected as follows:

Partially Protected—4,930

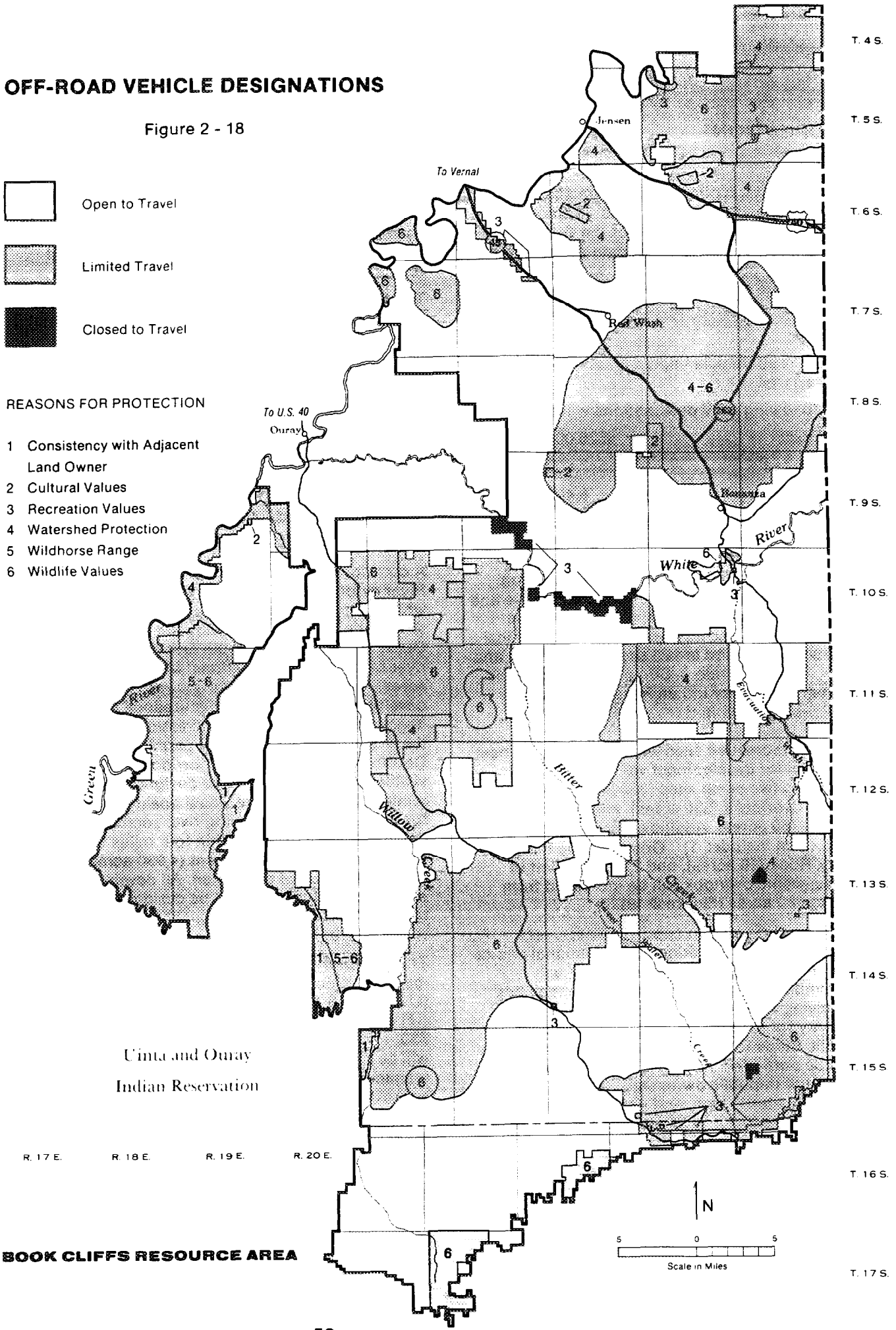
Protected—9,470

A corridor will be established along the Green River extending 0.5 of a mile or line of sight, whichever is closer, from the center of the river. Within the corridor from Tabyago Canyon to Ouray (9,150 acres) and the first four miles of river below Dinosaur National Monument (320 acres), the placement of structures, developments, or surface disturbance that will degrade scenic quality or recreation values of the river corridor, will not be permitted. Developments outside this corridor that will be visible from the river, will be designed to minimize impacts to the visual quality standard for this area. The remaining river segment between Ouray and to within four miles of Dinosaur National Monument (4,930 acres,) will be afforded partial protection. All developments or surface disturbance will be designed to minimize impacts to visual quality standards (Figure 2-19).

Three wilderness study areas (WSAs) are located within the BCRA: Bull Canyon WSA (UT-080-419/CO-010-001), Daniels Canyon (UT-080-414), and Winter Ridge WSA (UT-080-730) (Figure 2-1). The wilderness study areas will be managed as wilderness following interim management guidelines or if legislatively approved by Congress, under a subsequent management plan as a designated wilderness area. In the event that Congress determines that the areas are not wilderness, the BLM will then implement management which will include nonwilderness actions.

OFF-ROAD VEHICLE DESIGNATIONS

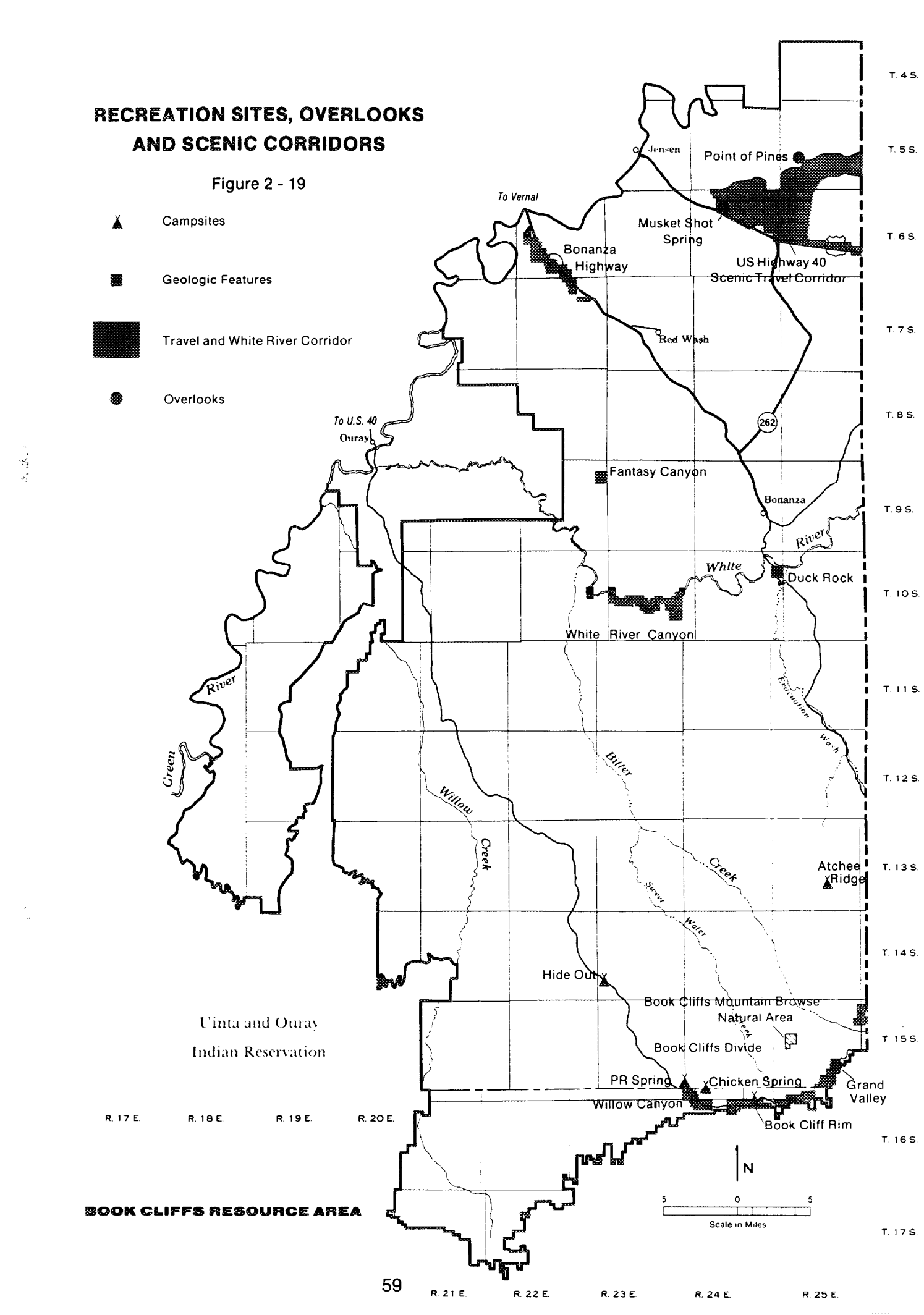
Figure 2 - 18



BOOK CLIFFS RESOURCE AREA

RECREATION SITES, OVERLOOKS AND SCENIC CORRIDORS

Figure 2 - 19



BOOK CLIFFS RESOURCE AREA

Support

District engineering and construction support will be needed for some facility development and maintenance. Mining developments, rights-of-way, woodland harvests, insect control, and other programs which may alter the landscape or affect recreation user patterns, will be coordinated with the recreation program to avoid or mitigate adverse impacts to recreational or visual resources.

Local schools, civic groups, and law enforcement officials will be involved in recreation planning, development, and compliance in order to meet the public's recreational needs, while protecting valuable natural resources.

Specific Management Actions

Action	Priority	Year to Begin	Time Required In Work Months	Cost Estimate	Monitoring Method
Wilderness Interim Management of Wilderness Study Areas	1	Annually	1.5 WM	$4,500	Field observation, environmental analysis, Interim Management Policy.
Prepare Off-road Vehicle Designation for Lands North of the White River	2	1	4 WM	$12,000	District review.
Revise Escalante Trail Interpretive Site Plan (Musket Shot Springs)	3	1	0.5 WM	$1,500	District review.
Maintain Escalante Site	4	1	1 WM	$3,000	Field observation.
Prepare Recreation Management Plan for Highway Corridors	5	1	0.5 WM	$1,500	District review.
Prepare and Implement White River Recreation Management Plan	6	1	1.5 WM	$4,500	District review, field observations.
Prepare Book Cliffs Mountain Browse Natural Area Management Plan	7	1	0.5 WM	$1,500	District review.
Publish Designations and Implement ORV Plan for Lands North of the White River	8	2	6 WM	$21,000	Field compliance checks, photo plots.

Action	Priority	Year to Begin	Time Required In Work Months	Cost Estimate	Monitoring Method
Prepare ORV Designation Plan for Lands South of the White River	9	2	4 WM	$12,000	District review.
Publish Designations and Implement ORV Plan for Lands South of the White River	10	2	4 WM	$12,000	Field compliance checks, photo plots.
ORV Patrol and Permitting	11	2 (Annually)	2 WM	$6,000	Field observations, photo plots.
Improvement and Maintenance for Escalante Trail Interpretive Site	12	2	1 WM	$10,000	District review.
Fence realignment for Book Cliffs Natural Area	13	2	1 WM	$3,400	Field inspection.
Plan Recreation Facilities when White River Dam is Constructed	14	?	2 WM	$6,000	District review.

FIRE MANAGEMENT

Objective:

Utilize fire as a resource management tool, employing prescribed burning, modified, and full suppression techniques. Resource trade-offs will be made.

Actions:

Full suppression will be employed on 84,500 acres. Modified suppression will be employed on 967,600 to 978,500 acres. Prescribed burns will be employed on up to 27,950 acres (Figure 2-15).

Support

The fire management program will be coordinated with the area forester for Utah, the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the National Park Service, and the Craig and Moab Districts of the BLM. The Utah State Office will provide functional overhead support and review of the fire management program.

Specific Management Actions

Action	Priority	Year to Begin	Time Required In Work Months	Cost Estimate	Monitoring Method
Prepare Fire Management Plan	1	1	2 WM	$4,800	District and state office review.
Prescribed Burn Studies (Oak and Sagebrush)	2	1	0.5 WM	$1,200	Vegetation comparisons, photos.
Prescribed Burns	3	1	See Forage & Wildlife	See Forage & Wildlife	Studies and field observations.
Prescribed Burn Studies (Continued)	4	2	0.5 WM	$1,200	Vegetation comparisons, photos.
Prescribed Burn Studies and Published Report	5	3	1.5 WM	$3,600	Vegetation comparisons, photos, USO review.

WATERSHED

Objective:

Protect floodplains, public water reserves, water quality, severe and critical erosion areas, and the watershed study area, by restricting or mitigating surface disturbance. Restore degraded areas compatible with other resource uses.

Actions:

The Boulevard Ridge Watershed Study Area will be maintained as long as it serves a scientific purpose.

Watershed treatment measures will be implemented on upwards of 78,900 acres.

Watershed treatment measures will be implemented on 12,300 acres in severe erosion condition and 66,600 acres in critical erosion condition. There are 23 allotments with more than 10 percent of their area in severe or critical erosion condition. Approximately 3,900 detention-retention dams will be constructed; however, the exact number and location of structures are not currently known.

Where minerals development disturbs the surface, the seeding of detention-retention dams, and the utilization of runoff diversion structures and retention ponds, will minimize adverse impacts to soils. Special restrictions, such as seasonal shutdowns in severe and critical erosion areas, will decrease soil loss.

Soil and water resources will continue to be evaluated on a case-by-case basis on non-Bureau initiated projects and in project level planning. Such an evaluation will consider the significance of the proposed project and the sensitivity of soil and water resources in the affected area. Stipulations will be attached as appropriate to ensure compatibility of projects with soil and water resource management.

Watershed Management Plans (WMPs) will be prepared for geographical areas with similar watershed problems and will outline specific actions to be implemented in achieving specific objectives. Watershed expenditures could also be made in areas of approved AMPs and HMPs where specific actions are identified to solve watershed problems (Figure 2-20).

Soils will be managed to maintain productivity and to minimize erosion. Management techniques which could be used to maintain soil productivity and minimize soil erosion include treatments designed to increase vegetation cover and gully plugs to reduce head cutting.

Support

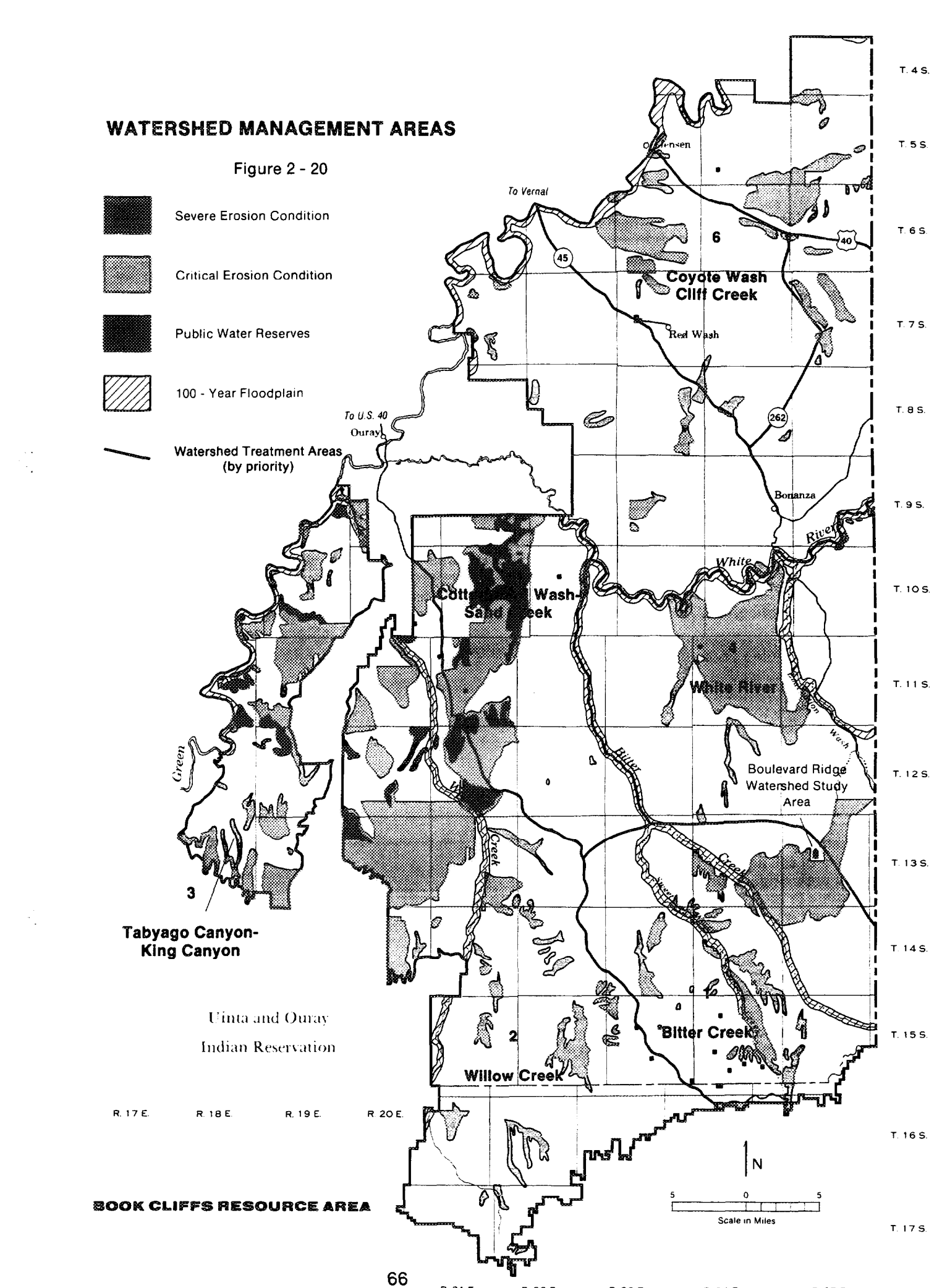
On projects which may significantly affect water quality, consultation with State of Utah agencies, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, U.S. Geological Survey, Soil Conservation Service, and the Environmental Protection Agency, will be made to assure protection of existing water quality. Such protection must be consistent with the Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Act and state water quality standards for stream segments within the BCRA. Water quality monitoring will be undertaken by BLM or will be required of project sponsors to assure compliance.

Support from the District Operations staff will be needed for project design and construction. If construction contracts are needed, support will be required from the District Administrative staff for contract preparation.

Minerals development, woodland harvests, and other potentially significant projects which could affect soil erosion or water quality will be coordinated with the watershed program to develop appropriate mitigation of environmental impacts.

WATERSHED MANAGEMENT AREAS

Figure 2 - 20



BOOK CLIFFS RESOURCE AREA

Specific Management Actions

Action	Priority	Year to Begin	Time Required In Work Months	Cost Estimate	Monitoring Method
Activity Plans:					
Prepare Bitter Creek Watershed Management Plan (10,400 acres)	1	1	3 WM	$10,500	District review.
Prepare Willow Creek Watershed Management Plan (24,500 acres)	2	5	6 WM	$25,000	District review.
Prepare Tabyago Canyon-King Canyon Watershed Management Plan	3	14	3 WM	$10,500	District review.
Prepare White River Watershed Management Plan	4	18	3 WM	$11,500	District review.
Prepare Cottonwood Wash-Sand Wash Watershed Management Plan	5	22	3 WM	$11,000	District review.
Prepare Coyote Wash-Cliff Creek Watershed Management Plan	6	26	3 WM	$11,500	District review.
Projects:					
Install Erosion Control Structures on Bitter Creek Watershed (520 structures, 10,400 acres)	1	2	48 WM Total (Over 4 years)	$263,000	Field observation, sedimentation, water quality, ground cover change, headcut and channel erosion control.

Action	Priority	Year to Begin	Time Required In Work Months	Cost Estimate	Monitoring Method
Tracking and Monitoring	2	2	6 WM Total (Over 4 years)	$20,000	
Install Erosion Control Structures on Willow Creek Watershed (1,225 structures, 24,500 acres)	3	6	108 WM Total (Over 9 years)	$621,000	Sedimentation, water quality, ground cover, surface erosion, headcut and channel erosion.
Tracking and Monitoring	4	6	13 WM Total (Over 9 years)	$45,000	
Install Erosion Control Structures on Tabyago Canyon-King Canyon Watershed (510 structures, 10,190 acres)	5	15	48 WM Total (Over 4 years)	$258,000	Sedimentation, water quality, ground cover, surface erosion, headcut and channel erosion.
Tracking and Monitoring	6	15	6 WM Total (Over 4 years)	$20,000	
Install Erosion Control Structures on White River Watershed (570 structures, 10,510 acres)	7	19	50 WM Total (Over 4 years)	$289,000	Water quality, including salinity, ground cover, surface erosion, headcut and channel erosion, and sedimentation.
Tracking and Monitoring	8	19	6 WM Total (Over 4 years)	$20,000	

Action	Priority	Year to Begin	Time Required In Work Months	Cost Estimate	Monitoring Method
Install Erosion Control Structures on Cottonwood Wash-Sand Wash Watershed (550 structures, 10,850 acres)	9	23	49 WM Total (Over 4 years)	$279,000	Surface erosion, ground cover, water quality, headcut and channel erosion, and sedimentation.
Tracking and Monitoring	10	23	6 WM Total (Over 4 years)	$20,000	
Install Erosion Control Structures on Coyote Wash-Cliff Creek Watershed (570 structures, 11,500 acres)	11	27	50 WM Total (Over 4 years)	$289,000	Surface erosion, water quality, headcut and channel erosion, and sedimentation.
Tracking and Monitoring	12	27	6 WM Total (Over 4 years)	$20,000	

LAND TENURE ADJUSTMENTS

Objective:

Land disposals will be provided on a limited basis where community, economic, and agricultural needs outweigh retaining the land in public ownership. Exchanges and land acquisitions which will improve management opportunities for resource protection, resource development, or administration of public lands, will be considered.

Actions:

Disposals

Approximately 16,570 acres of land may be available for disposal. These lands are small, isolated tracts, surrounded by State and private lands (Figure 2-21). They meet the basic FLPMA requirements for disposal. They have been identified within this document so they may be considered in future land exchanges or sales. Exchanges will be the preferred method of disposal. Site specific analysis will be required prior to any exchange or disposal effort.

The Federal Land Policy and Management Act requires that public lands be retained in Federal ownership unless, as a result of land use planning, it is determined that disposal of a particular parcel will serve the national interest. FLPMA also provides criteria for use in categorizing public land for retention or disposal and for identifying acquisition and disposal priorities. All parcels identified within the plan meet the basic FLPMA criteria for disposal. All other public lands not identified for disposal will remain in public ownership and be managed by the BLM under its multiple use policy.

Public land, within disposal areas, will be made available for disposal through sales or exchanges although no sales or exchanges will occur without further environmental review. When specific adjustment proposals are received, the environmental review will consider several factors. They will include:

1. Public resource values
2. Endangered and threatened and sensitive species habitat
3. Riparian areas
4. Fisheries
5. Nesting/breeding habitat for game animals
6. Key big game seasonal habitat
7. Developed recreation and recreation access sites
8. Visual resource management
9. Watershed
10. Energy and mineral potential
11. Cultural resources
12. Wilderness study areas
13. Statutorily-authorized designations
14. Accessibility of the land for public uses
15. The amount of public investments in facilities or improvements and the potential for recovering those investments
16. The difficulty or cost of administration (manageability)
17. The suitability of the land for management by another Federal agency
18. The significance of the decision in stabilizing business, social and economic conditions, and/or lifestyles
19. Any encumbrances, including, but not limited to, recreation and public purposes (R & PP) and small tract leases, withdrawals, or other leases or permits, mining claims
20. The consistency of the decision with cooperative agreements and plans or policies of other agencies and
21. Suitability and need for change in land ownership or use for purposes including, but not limited to, community expansion or economic development, such as industrial, residential, or agricultural (other than grazing) development

All lands that are not identified for either disposal or acquisition will be retained in public ownership.

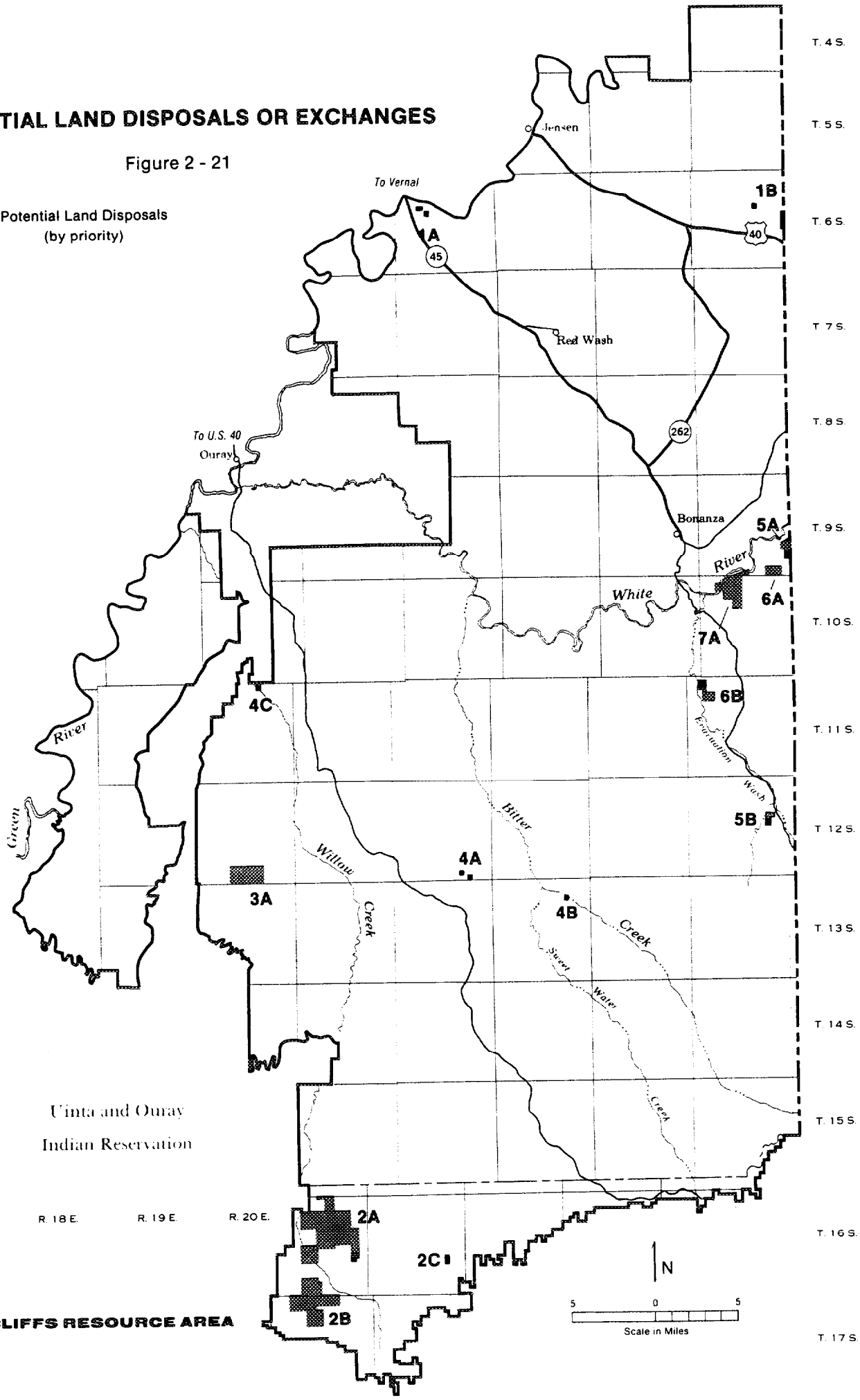
Acquisitions

Approximately 18,700 acres of land may be

POTENTIAL LAND DISPOSALS OR EXCHANGES

Figure 2 - 21

Potential Land Disposals
(by priority)



BOOK CLIFFS RESOURCE AREA

acquired to facilitate various aspects of public land management should opportunities become available (Figure 2-22).

Land to be acquired by the BLM through exchanges generally must be located in areas identified for retention. In addition, acquisition of such land should meet at least one of the following conditions: 1) Facilitate access to public land and resources, 2) Maintain or enhance important public values and uses, 3) Maintain or enhance local social and economic values, or 4) Facilitate implementation of other aspets of this RMP. All lands identified in this document meet one or more of the above criteria.

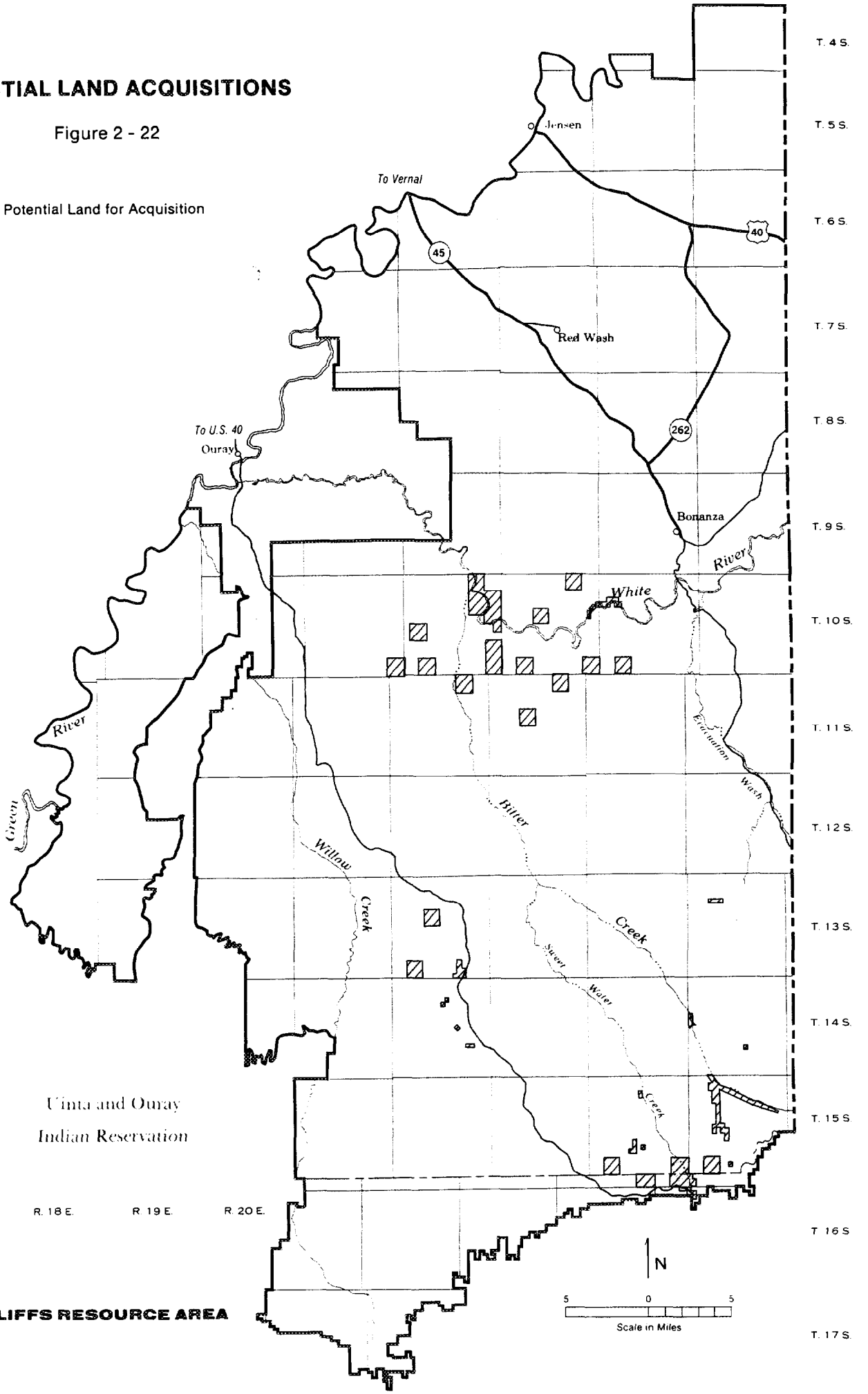
Support

The completion of land tenure adjustments will require district administrative and review support on a regular basis. Compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act, the Threatened and Endangered Species Act, laws protecting cultural resources, and other appropriate legislation will be included in this support. Some land tenure adjustments that have not been initiated by BLM, may require an amendment to this resource management plan.

POTENTIAL LAND ACQUISITIONS

Figure 2 - 22

Potential Land for Acquisition



BOOK CLIFFS RESOURCE AREA

Specific Management Actions

Action	Priority	Year to Begin	Time Required In Work Months	Cost Estimate (labor only)	Monitoring Method
Acquisition	1	1	5 WM	$13,000	Transfer of title.
	2	3	5 WM	$13,000	Transfer of title.
	3	5	2 WM	$5,200	Transfer of title.
	4	6	5 WM	$13,000	Transfer of title.
	5	8	4 WM	$10,400	Transfer of title.
	6	9	2 WM	$5,200	Transfer of title.
	7	10	3 WM	$7,800	Transfer of title.
Disposal	1	1	2 WM	$5,200	Transfer of title.
	2	2	3 WM	$7,800	Transfer of title.
	3	4	1 WM	$2,600	Transfer of title.
	4	5	3 WM	$7,800	Transfer of title.
	5	7	2 WM	$5,200	Transfer of title.
	6	8	2 WM	$5,200	Transfer of title.
	7	10	1 WM	$2,600	Transfer of title.

AIR QUALITY

Objective:

To provide protection of air quality and compliance with Federal, State, and local air quality laws and regulations.

Actions:

BLM will comply with the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). Federal oil shale leases and combined hydrocarbon leases will require preparation and approval of a mining and operation plan. A mining and operation plan for a Federal oil shale or combined hydrocarbon lease will be required to address compliance with air quality requirements. Air quality parameters will also be addressed and considered in other activities such as issuance of rights-of-way for major projects and burning for range and wildlife projects. The Utah Department of Health, Bureau of Air Quality, will be responsible for issuing the appropriate air quality permits and determining the best available control technology that will be required to meet the applicable air quality standards.

Support

Air quality management will be closely coordinated with the Utah Department of Health, Bureau of Air Quality. Remote weather monitoring stations located within the resource area will require maintenance support from the Boise Interagency Fire Center.

Specific Management Actions

Action	Priority	Year to Begin	Time Required In Work Months	Cost Estimate	Monitoring Method
Monitor Meteorological Conditions	1	1	1 WM	$7,000	Review by Boise Interagency Fire Center.

CULTURAL AND PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Objective:

The objective of the BLM cultural resource program is to manage cultural resources in a stewardship role for public benefit. The Department of the Interior has issued instructions and regulations concerning management of cultural resources. The purposes of the system are to analyze the specific values of cultural resources, to incorporate cultural resources into the planning system, and to identify cultural resource information needs when existing documentation is inadequate to support land use decision making.

Actions:

Cultural and paleontological resources will continue to be inventoried and evaluated as part of project level planning and non-Bureau initiated actions. Such evaluation will consider the significance of the proposed projects and the sensitivity of resources in the affected area. Mitigation will be attached to project approvals, as appropriate, to assure compatibility of the projects with the management objectives for cultural and paleontological resources. For example, if a cultural site is located during construction operations, the operator will be required to cease work in that area and notify the appropriate agency official. Upon determination of significance, and if necessary, salvage or avoidance will be deemed appropriate through consultation between the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and the BLM. The Bureau will evaluate sites, areas, and structures on a case-by-case basis as to their eligibility for inclusion into the National Register of Historic Sites. The operator will be allowed to continue work near the affected area. If the site is determined to be nonsignificant, the operator will be allowed to continue without any mitigation to the site.

Support

The cultural and paleontological resources program will be coordinated with the BLM Utah State Office and the State Historic Preservation Officer. Private consultants and universities will also be involved in contract and salvage work for these resources.

Specific Management Actions

Action	Priority	Year to Begin	Time Required In Work Months	Cost Estimate	Monitoring Method
Clearances for Minerals Activities	1	Annually	7.5 WM	$14,300	Field observations; reviews of reports, records and inventories; mapping.
Clearance for Forage Projects	2	Refer to Forage Section	29 WM	$75,400	Records check inventory and report, post project field checks.
Clearances for Watershed and Erosion Control Projects	3	Annually	2.5 WM	$6,500	Field observations; reviews of reports, records and inventories; mapping.
Clearance for Wildlife Projects	4	Refer to Wildlife Section	15.5 WM	$40,300	Records check inventory and report, post project field checks.
Statistical Sampling of the Book Cliffs (10-20 percent sample)	5	1	2 WM	$85,000	District review, field check of observations.
Statistical Sampling of the Book Cliffs (continued)	6	2	2 WM	$282,000	District review, field check of observations.

MANAGEMENT CONCERNS

Management concerns are topics which are not considered as issues, but involve management decisions which could be made during the life of the RMP. They involve continuation of certain existing Management Framework Plan (MFP) decisions which are still valid, and also include possible actions which are foreseen as possible in the future, but which have not yet been developed as specific proposals.

In some cases, these concerns involve resource allocation on a conceptual basis only, because a specific action has not been proposed, but is foreseen as a likely possibility.

Additional environmental documentation will be prepared when specific proposals are developed for these concerns.

Withdrawal Review

Review of existing withdrawals including reclamation, oil shale, and powersite will be an ongoing process, scheduled to be completed in 1991 (Figure 2-1).

Land Use Authorizations

Land use authorizations such as agricultural leases will be processed on a case-by-case basis, as the need arises. Land use permits for a wide variety of uses will be processed regularly, on a case-by-case basis.

Desert Land Entries

Desert land entries will be processed periodically on a case-by-case basis.

Trespass Abatement

Cases of unauthorized use of public land will be processed as necessary. Highest priority will be given to abatement of the following unauthorized uses: 1. New unauthorized activities or uses where prompt action will minimize damage to public resources and associated costs; 2. Cases where delay could be detrimental to authorized users; 3. Cases involving special areas, sensitive ecosystems, and resources of national significance; and 4. Cases involving malicious or criminal activities.

Geothermal Leasing

Applications for geothermal leasing will be processed on a case-by-case basis.

Pest Control

The BLM will allow control of insects, predators, noxious weeds, and diseases on public lands in cooperation with Federal, State, and local government control agencies, on a case-by-case basis. Tree beetles may be directly controlled by BLM on a case-by-case basis.

Naval Oil Shale Reserve II

The NOSRII will continue to be administered by the Department of Energy and be managed by the Bureau of Land Management under a cooperative agreement (Figure 2-1).

Wildlife Introductions

There is suitable habitat existing for both wild bighorn sheep and wild turkeys within this resource area. The Utah Division of Wildlife Resources has expressed interest in releases of these species, however, no specific numbers or locations have been proposed. Any proposed releases will be given a separate environmental review and be checked for consistency with the forage allocations for wildlife contained in this plan.

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GLOSSARY

ACTIVE GRAZING PREFERENCE-The total number of AUMs ***of livestock grazing on public lands apportioned and attached to the base property owned or controlled by a permittee.***

ALLOTMENT-An area of land designated and managed for grazing of livestock.

ALLOTMENT CATEGORIZATION-The grouping of livestock grazing allotments into one of the following: maintain (M) current satisfactory condition, improve (I) current unsatisfactory condition, and manage custodially (C) while protecting existing resource values. The criteria used to determine the categorization are: range condition, resource potential, presence of resource use conflicts or controversy, opportunity for positive economic return, the present management situation and other criteria as appropriate.

ALLOTMENT EVALUATION PROGRAM-An ongoing program set up to periodically evaluate resource conditions, management practices, and facilities for a particular allotment. The evaluation includes a comparison of actual use data with utilization studies, an evaluation of trend and other special studies data along with climatological data. It may also include range inspection tours by BLM and affected users to jointly evaluate on-the-ground conditions. The frequency and intensity of evaluation will depend on the level of resource values and use conflicts occurring in the allotment e.g. "I" category allotments would receive more frequent and intense monitoring and evaluation than "C" category allotments (see Allotment Categorization).

ALLOTMENT MANAGEMENT PLAN-A documented program which applies to livestock operations on the public lands; prepared in consultation, cooperation, and coordination with the permittee(s), lessee(s), or other affected interests.

ALLOWABLE CUT-Amount of wood permitted to be harvested within a given time period.

ALLUVIUM-Unconsolidated rock or soil material deposited by running water, including gravel, sand, silt, clay, and various mixtures of the same.

AMBIENT AIR QUALITY-Prevailing condition of the atmosphere at a given time; the outside air. All lands are categorized in one of the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) classes. Class I is the most restrictive and generally applies to specific national parks and monuments. No decrease in air quality is allowed under this class. Class II areas allow some decrease in air quality. Class III areas allow for a substantial decrease in air quality, such as is found in urban areas.

ANIMAL UNIT MONTH (AUM)-The amount of forage necessary to sustain one cow, one horse, or five sheep for one month. Wildlife Ratio: Forage necessary to sustain 9.6 antelope, 5.8 deer, or 1.9 elk for one month.

AQUIFER-A water bearing bed or stratum of permeable rock, sand, or gravel capable of yielding considerable quantities of water.

AREA OF CRITICAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERN (ACEC)-An area of public lands where special management attention is required to protect and prevent irreparable damage to important historic, cultural, or scenic values; fish and wildlife resources; or other natural systems or processes, or to protect life or provide safety from natural hazards.

AVERAGE LIVESTOCK USE-The average livestock grazing use of 3 representative years from 1975-1982.

BITUMEN-A naturally occurring semi-solid mixture of hydrocarbons that, in their naturally occurring state, can not be recovered at a commercial rate by conventional primary and secondary oil and gas recovery methods.

BLOCKING-A process of consolidating or making isolated land tracts contiguous through selling or exchanging with other land holders, both public and private.

BROWSE-That part of the current leaf and twig growth of shrubs, woody vines, and trees available for animal consumption.

CATEGORIES (LEASING)-The four categories used to determine leasing activities for oil and gas and tar sand were based on potential for development, other resource uses, and protection of sensitive resource values. Category 1 opens all public lands to leasing with standard stipulations. Category 2 allows leasing with standard and special stipulations to protect sensitive resource values. Category 3 allows leasing with no right of surface occupancy: recovery methods must not disturb the surface; and Category 4 closes lands to leasing.

CLOSED-Designated areas and trails where the use of off-road vehicles are permanently or temporarily prohibited. Use of emergency vehicles is allowed.

COMBINED HYDROCARBON LEASE (CHL)-A lease issued in a Special Tar Sand Area (STSA) which entitles the lessee to remove any gas and nongaseous hydrocarbon substance other than coal, oil shale, or gilsonite.

CORD-A unit of measure of wood volume; it is the amount of cut logs or wood in a stack measuring 4 by 4 by 8 feet.

CORRIDOR-A strip of land (usually a few to many times the width of a right-of-way) within which one or more existing or potential facilities may be located.

CRUCIAL RANGE-Range on which a species depends for survival; there are not alternative ranges available due to climate conditions or other limiting factors. May also be called key range.

CULTURAL RESOURCES-Those fragile and nonrenewable remains of human activity, occupation, or endeavor reflected in districts, sites, structures, buildings, objects, artifacts, ruins, works of art, architecture, and natural features that were of importance in human events. These resources consist of (1) physical remains, (2) areas where significant human events occurred—even though evidence of the event no longer remains, and (3) the environment immediately surrounding the resource.

CULTURAL RESOURCE INVENTORY-A descriptive listing and documentation, including photographs and maps, of cultural resources; included are the processes of locating, identifying, and recording sites, structures, building, objects, and districts through library and archival research, information from persons knowledgeable about cultural resources, and varying levels of intensity of on-the-ground field surveys.

CULTURAL RESOURCE SITE-A physical location of past human activities or events. Cultural resource sites are extremely variable in size and range from the location of a single cultural resource object to a cluster of cultural resource structures with associated objects and features. Prehistoric and historic sites which are recorded as cultural resources have sociocultural or scientific values and meet the general criterion of being more than 50 years old.

DESIGNATED CORRIDOR-A linear area of land with legally defined and recognized boundaries and capacities having ecological, technical, economic, social, or similar advantages over other areas for the present or future location of transportation or utility rights-of-way, and which have been identified and designated by legal public notice.

DIRECTIONAL DRILLING-Slant drilling or drilling on an angle. Directional drilling is utilized when the operator is not allowed to occupy the surface of a given tract of land, but still wishes to drill a structure or target beneath that tract.

GLOSSARY

DISPOSAL AREA-A parcel of public land that could pass from government ownership through sales or exchanges or both. Some land may be retained in public ownership based on site-specific criteria.

ECOLOGIC CONDITION-The present state of vegetation of an ecologic site in relation to the climax (natural potential) plant community for that site. It is an expression of the relative degree to which the kinds, proportions, and amounts of plants in a plant community resemble that of the climax plant community for the site. Ecological condition is rated as follows: excellent-more than 75 percent of the climax vegetation, good-51 to 75 percent of the climax vegetation, fair 26 to 50 percent of the climax vegetation, poor-less than 26 percent of the climax vegetation.

ECOLOGIC SITE-A distinctive geographic unit that differs from other kinds of geographic units in it's ability to produce a characteristic natural plant community. An ecologic site is the product of all the environmental factors responsible for it's development. It is capable of supporting a native plant community typified by an association of species that differs from that of other ecologic sites in the kind or proporton of species or in total-production.

EDGE EFFECT-The phenomenon that occurs when two or more habitat types come together and create more favorable wildlife habitat than either type could provide alone.

EXCLUSION AREAS-Land areas determined to be unavailable for corridor allocation or facility siting for reasons of unsuitability, legislative classification or allocation to uses incompatible with facility siting.

EXTENSIVE RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA-Areas of limited recreation opportunities and where intensive recreation management is not required. Minimal recreation management actions are adequate in these areas.

FEDERAL LANDS-Lands owned by the United States, without reference to how the lands were acquired or what Federal agency administers the lands, including mineral estates underlying private surface.

FIRE MANAGEMENT-The use of full suppression, modified suppression, and prescribed fire to achieve desired management objectives.

FIRE MANAGEMENT PLAN-A source document containing fire history, ecological impacts, and proposed fire actions for manageable units of public lands.

FIVE YEAR MONITORING PERIOD-See MONITORING.

FLOODPLAIN-The nearly level alluvial plain that borders a stream and is subject to inundation (flooding) during high water.

FORAGE-All browse and herbaceous foods that are available to grazing animals. It may be grazed or harvested for feeding.

FORAGE MONITORING-An ongoing program designed to measure changes in plant composition, ground cover, animal populations, and climatic conditions on the public rangeland. Vegetation studies are used to monitor changes in rangeland condition and determine the reason for any changes that are occurring. The vegetation studies consider actual use, utilization, trend, and climatic conditions.

FORAGE POTENTIAL The optimum amount (lbs/acre) of forage that could be produced in a grazing allotment that is stable, self-perpetuating and in equilibrium with its physical habitat.

FULL GRAZING PREFERENCE-The total number (active and suspended nonuse) of animal unit months of livestock grazing on public land apportioned and attached to base property owned or controlled by a permittee.

FULL SUPPRESSION-Taking aggressive action on all fires on or threatening the public lands, with sufficient forces to contain the fire during the early burning period.

GRAZING SYSTEM-A systematic sequence of grazing treatments applied to an allotment to reach identified multiple-use goals or objectives by improving the quality and quantity of vegetation.

GRAZING TREATMENT-A prescription under a grazing system which grazes or rests a unit of land at particular times each year to attain specific vegetation goals.

HABITAT-The place where animals or plants normally live, often characterized by a dominant plant and co-dominant form (pinyon-juniper habitat).

HYDROCARBONS-Organic chemical compounds of hydrogen and carbon atoms which form the basis of all petroleum products.

IN LIEU SELECTION-A process by which the State of Utah (and other public land states) may select Federal lands within it's boundaries because of Federal appropriation of grant lands before title could pass to the State. The State is entitled to select acreage equal to the amount that was appropriated.

IN SITU-In place; in the original location.

IN SITU EXTRACTION-Extracting the oil from tar sand or oil shale while it is still in place by injecting steam, solvents, and/or heat.

KEY AREA (Forage)-An area that receives at least moderate use, has the productive capability to respond to management and is important from a forage standpoint.

KEROGEN-The organic, oil-yielding material present in oil shale. Kerogen is not a definite compound but a complex mixture varying from one shale to another. When heated to above 900°F, kerogen decomposes to yield a liquid oil, light gases, and a solid residue.

KNOWN GEOLOGIC STRUCTURE (KGS)-Geologic strata known to contain oil or gas because it has been penetrated by a producing or producible oil or gas well.

LEASABLE MINERALS-Minerals such as coal, oil shale, oil and gas, phosphate, potash, sodium, geothermal resources, and all other minerals that may be acquired under the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended.

LEASE-A document through which interests are transferred from one party to another, subject to certain obligations and considerations.

LEASE (MINERAL)-A contract between a landowner and another, granting the latter the right to search for and produce gas, hydrocarbons, or other mineral substances upon payment of an agreed-upon rental.

LEASE CONVERSION-The process of converting an existing oil and gas lease in a Special Tar Sand Area (STSA) to a Combined Hydrocarbon Lease (CHL). The conversion is completed through approval of a plan of operation outlining how the hydrocarbon resource will be developed.

LIMITED-Designated areas and trails where the use of off-road vehicles is subject to restrictions, such as limiting the number or types of vehicles allowed, dates, and times of use; limiting use to existing roads and trails; or limiting use to designated roads and trails.

LOCATABLE MINERALS-Minerals that may be acquired under the Mining Law of 1872, as amended.

LONG-TERM-A period of time in excess of ten years.

MITIGATION MEASURES-Actions which could be taken to lessen the adverse effects of proposed project development upon existing resources.

MODIFIED IN SITU RETORTING-A process in which a portion of the oil shale deposit is removed from underground and the remaining oil shale is fractured to create a highly permeable zone to allow passage of air and fire to heat the kerogen and release the shale oil.

GLOSSARY

MODIFIED SUPPRESSION-A deviation from normal fire suppression which is based on a fire land use decision, or where controlling fire is extremely difficult, or where the values-at-risk, do not warrant the expense associated with normal suppression procedures.

MONITORING (Vegetation Soils)-An ongoing program designed to determine the effect of management practices, relative to livestock, wildlife and wild horse use on the soil and vegetative resource. The studies include actual use, utilization, trend, climatological, and other special vegetative analysis. The studies are evaluated periodically as a part of the "Allotment Evaluation Program". Adjustments in management practices (stocking levels, animal numbers, seasons of use, grazing systems, etc.) are made as a result of the monitoring and evaluation program. Note: Current range policy (WO IM 94-135) requires that a Five Year Monitoring Period be established following completion of the EIS to serve as a base for arriving at a proper stocking level.

MULTIPLE-USE MANAGEMENT-The management of public lands and their various resource values so that they are utilized in the combination that will best meet the needs of the people.

NONIMPAIRMENT CRITERIA-A series of guidelines which govern surface disturbing activities on lands being studied by BLM for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System. The guidelines require that lands be managed so as to not impair their suitability for designation as wilderness. Any authorized activities must be temporary in nature and not degrade the area's wilderness values. Disturbed areas must be capable of being reclaimed so that they are substantially unnoticeable by the time the Secretary of the Interior makes his recommendation on Wilderness Areas to the President.

OFF-ROAD VEHICLE (ORV)-Any motorized vehicle capable of or designed for travel on or immediately over land, water, or other natural terrain.

OIL-All nongaseous hydrocarbon substances other than those substances leaseable as coal, oil shale, or gilsonite (including all vein-type solid hydrocarbons).

OIL SHALE-A layered sedimentary rock which contains abundant quantities of an organic material known as kerogen. When heated above 900°F, the kerogen in the rock decomposes, releasing a liquid oil product, shale oil.

OPEN-Designated areas and trails where off-road vehicles may be operated without restriction.

OUTCROPS (TAR SAND)-Those parts of a tar sand deposit exposed at the surface.

OVERBURDEN-Material of any nature that overlies a deposit of useful materials, such as tar sand or oil shale.

PALEONTOLOGY-A science dealing with the life and past geological periods as known from fossil remains.

POPULATION-All the individuals belonging to a single plant or animal species occupying a particular area of space.

PRIOR STABLE POPULATION NUMBERS-A number of animals, by species (derived from wildlife population dynamics data and long-term observations), previously supported at or near the grazing capacity of the given wildlife herd unit.

PRIORITY MANAGEMENT AREA-An area where high quality oil shale deposits exist and oil shale development would generally be acceptable. Oil shale lease tracts would be located within these areas at a future date.

PUBLIC LAND-Lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management, vacant, unappropriated, and unreserved lands which have never left Federal ownership; also, lands in Federal ownership which were obtained by the Government in exchange for public lands or for timber on public lands.

PUBLIC WATER RESERVE-A parcel of land, usually 40 acres, withdrawn from settlement, mineral location, sale, or entry, containing a spring or water hole which is reserved for public use. Public water reserves were established by Executive Order #107 dated April 17, 1926.

RECREATION VISITOR DAY-Recreation use totalling 12 hours by one or more persons.

RIPARIAN HABITAT, AQUATIC (STREAMSIDE)-Vegetation communities found in association with streams (both perennial and intermittent), lakes, ponds, and other open water. This unique habitat, comprising less than 1 percent of the land area, is crucial to the continued existence of the fish species known to occur. Streamside vegetation maintains high water tables, stabilizes streambanks, creates quality fishery habitat, and maintains water quality. It is also essential to most terrestrial wildlife species.

RIPARIAN HABITAT, TERRESTRIAL-Vegetation communities found in association with either open water or water close to the surface; includes such habitat features as meadows, aspen stands, and/or other trees and shrubs. This unique habitat is crucial to the continued existence of the majority of the terrestrial wildlife species known to occur. Many species are found nowhere else.

ROOM-AND-PILLAR MINING-A process in which some of the oil shale deposit is removed, creating underground rooms. Some of the deposit is left in place in the form of pillars to support the mine roof.

ROTATION GRAZING SYSTEM-An intensive system of management where grazing is deferred on various parts of the range during succeeding years.

SALABLE MINERALS-Minerals such as common varieties of sand, stone, gravel, and clay that may be acquired under the Materials Act of 1947, as amended.

SATURATION-A measure of the extent to which pore space in the sand or rock is occupied by bitumen or oil. Also, the extent to which pore space in soil is occupied by water.

SCOPING PROCESS-An early and public process for determining the nature, significance, and range of issues to be addressed related to a proposed action.

SEASON LONG USE-Grazing of a management area or range allotment continuously for a specified season or period of time (i.e. November 1 to April 30).

SEMI-PRIMITIVE-MOTORIZED-Areas which are accessible by vehicular travel but which remain essentially undeveloped.

SITE POTENTIAL-The expression of an ecologic site relative to the climax plant community. It represents the full ability (natural potential) of a particular site as influenced by soils, topography, climate, etc. to produce a certain mix of plants and volume of vegetative matter.

SPECIAL TAR SAND AREA (STSA)-An area designated by the Department of the Interior's Orders of November 20, 1980 (45 Federal Register 76800) and January 21, 1981 (46 Federal Register 6077), and referred to in those orders as Designated Tar Sand Areas, as containing substantial deposits of tar and sand. Eleven STSAs are recognized in Utah by the Combined Hydrocarbon Leasing Act of 1981. The Act provided for the conversion of existing oil and gas leases in STSAs to Combined Hydrocarbon Leases (CHLs). This Act also required competitive leasing for currently unleased lands within STSAs.

SPECIES, CANDIDATE-An animal or plant which may be designated threatened or endangered in the near future. This status offers no legal protection under the Endangered Species Act of 1973.

SPECIES, ENDANGERED-An animal or plant whose prospects of survival and reproduction are in immediate jeopardy, and as is further defined by the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended.

GLOSSARY

SPECIES, SENSITIVE-One of two groups of plants or animals: (A) Those which could be appropriate for listing as threatened or endangered, but do not have sufficient data to be used in the listing process. These species need more study; or (B) Those which are not being considered as candidates for the listing process, but are known to be rare, site specific, endemic or in potentially threatened land use areas (the BLM gives sensitive species the same consideration for protection as threatened or endangered species).

SPECIES, THREATENED-Any species which is likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range, and as is further defined by the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended.

SUSTAINED YIELD-A silvicultural practice in which the volume of wood cut is equal to growth over the long run.

TAR SAND-Any consolidated or unconsolidated rock (other than coal, oil shale, or gilsonite) that either: (1) contains a hydrocarbonaceous material with a gas-free viscosity at original reservoir temperature greater than 10,000 centipoise; or (2) contains a hydrocarbonaceous material and is produced by mining or quarrying. Tar sand constitutes one of the largest known nonfluid petroleum resources in the United States. Approximately 90 percent of the United States' tar sand (27 billion barrels) is located in Utah.

TAR SAND DEPOSIT-A natural bitumen (oil-impregnated) containing or appearing to contain an accumulation of tar sand, separated or appearing to be separated from any other such accumulation.

TERTIARY-Of, belonging to, or designating the geologic time, system of rocks, and sedimentary deposits of the first period of the Cenozoic era, extending from the Cretaceous period of the Mesozoic era to the Quaternary period of the Cenozoic era, characherized by the appearance of modern flora and of apes and other large mammals.

TIMBERLANDS-Those sites supporting stands composed of Douglas fir, aspen, ponderosa pine, and cottonwood.

TOTAL SUSPENDED PARTICULATES-All solid or semi-solid material found in the atmosphere i.e. dust.

TRACT U-a-One of two Federal oil shale lease areas in Utah. Each lease area is 5,120 acres in size, and is leased by the White River Shale Oil Corporation, Inc. (see Tract U-b).

TRACT U-b-The second of the two Federal oil shale lease areas in Utah. This lease area is the same size and adjacent to the first. This area is also leased by the White River Shale Oil Corporation, Inc. (see Tract U-a).

TREND-The direction of change in range condition. The factors that influence trend are: changes in plant composition, abundance of young plants, plant residues, plant vigor, and the condition of the soil surface.

VISUAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (VRM)-The planning, designing, and implementation of management objectives for maintaining scenic value and visual quality on public lands.

VISUAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT CLASSES-The five degrees of acceptable visual change within a characteristic landscape:

CLASS I-Areas (preservation) provide for natural ecological changes only. This class includes primitive areas, some natural areas, some wild and scenic rivers, and other similar sites where landscape modification activities should be restricted.

CLASS II-(partial retention of the landscape character) includes areas where changes in any of the basic elements (form, line, color, or texture) caused by management activity should not be evident in the characteristic landscape.

CLASS III-(partial retention of the landscape character) includes areas where changes in the basic elements (form, line, color, or texture) caused by a management activity may be evident in the characteristic landscape.

CLASS IV-(modification of the landscape character) includes areas where changes may subordinate the original composition and character.

CLASS V-(rehabilitation or enhancement of the landscape character) includes areas where change is needed to restore the landscape.

WATERSHED-A total area of land above a given point on a waterway that contributes runoff water to the flow at that point.

WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS-Factors identified by Congress in the Wilderness Act of 1964 which should be used to determine the suitability of land for inclusion into the National Wilderness System. They include: size, naturalness, outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation, and supplemental values such as geological, archaeological, historical, ecological, scenic, or other features. It is required that the area possess at least 5,000 acres or more of continuous public land or be of a size to make practical its preservation and use in an unimpaired condition; be substantially natural or generally appear to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of cultural modifications being sustantially unnoticeable; and have either outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation. Congress stated that a wilderness area may also have supplemental values or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historical value.

WILDERNESS STUDY AREA (WSA)-A roadless area which has been found to have wilderness characteristics.

WILD HORSES-All unbranded and unclaimed horses and their progeny that roam public lands, or that use these lands as all or part of their habitat after December 15, 1971.

WITHDRAWAL-Actions which restrict the use of public land and segregate the land from the operation of some or all of the public land and/or mineral laws. Withdrawals are also used to transfer jurisdication of management to other Federal agencies.

WOODLANDS-Lands producing tree species that are typically utilized as nonsawtimber products and sold in units other than boardfeet i.e. pinyon and juniper.

YEAR-LONG USE-Grazing of a management area or range allotment continuously throughout the year.

Specific Allotment Actions
Appendix 1

(a) Adjustments to livestock numbers may be made in years 4 and 6, depending upon the results of monitoring studies.

	Use Level AUM	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4 (a)	Year 5	Year 6+ (a)
Blue Mountain (I)	449	Continue AMP Control burn 80 acres.	Chemically treat 200 acres.	Develop 2 Reservoirs. Redevelopment of existing guzzler.			Burn or chemically treat 270 acres.
		No adjustment in livestock number.	No adjustment in livestock number.	No adjustment in livestock number.			
		Actual use Utilization Trend	Actual use Utilization Trend	Actual use Utilization Trend	Actual use Utilization Trend	Actual use Utilization Trend	
Cub Creek (C)	54	One AUM less than preference.					
Doc's Valley (I)	1,219	Burn 400 acres. No change in livestock numbers.	Write AMP.	Burn 600 acres. Begin implementation of AMP.		Chemically treat or burn 500 acres.	Burn or chemically treat 1,200 acres. Same as year 6+ of Blue Mountain.
		Actual use Utilization Trend	Actual use Utilization Trend	Actual use Utilization Trend	Actual use Utilization Trend	Actual use Utilization Trend	
Green River (M)	1,408	No change from preference.	Develop 1 spring.				
		Actual use Utilization Trend	Actual use Utilization Trend	Actual use Utilization Trend	Actual use Utilization Trend	Actual use Utilization Trend	
Point of Pines (I)	1,458	Write and develop AMP. Burn 100 acres. Complete reservoir (bentonite). No livestock number adjustment. Blue Mountain Guzzler No. 4.	Chemically treat 800 acres.	Implement AMP. Build 1 mile pipeline and trough.			Burn or chemically treat 1,350 acres.
		Trend Utilization Actual use	Trend Utilization Actual use	Trend Utilization Actual use	Trend Utilization Actual use	Trend Utilization Actual use	

	Use Level AUM	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4 (a)	Year 5	Year 6+ (a)
Stuntz Valley (I)	1,355	Develop AMP Develop 2 reservoirs. One resvoir is developed already. No livestock number adjustment.	Chemically treat 200 acres.	See Blue Mountain guzzler.	Chemically treat 300 acres.		Burn or chemically treat 1,160 acres.
		Actual use Utilization Trend	Actual use Utilization Trend	Actual use Utilization Trend	Actual use Utilization Trend	Actual use Utilization Trend	
Antelope Draw (I)	5,000	-800 AUMs less than preference.		Develop 4 reservoirs.			
		Utilization Actual use Trend	Utilization Actual use Trend	Utilization Actual use	Utilization Actual use	Utilization Actual use Trend	
Asphalt Draw (I)	3,300	Continue AMP. 1,043 AUMs less than preference.		Develop 4 reservoirs.		Develop 5 reservoirs.	Develop 8 reservoirs year 7 or later.
		Actual use Utilization Trend	Actual use Utilization	Actual use Utilization Trend	Actual use Utilization	Actual use Utilization Trend	
Badlands (I)	780	One reservoir developed year 0. No adjustments in maximum livestock numbers.	Trap extension.	Develop 2 reservoirs. Write grazing system.	Implement grazing system.		
		Utilization Actual use	Utilization Actual use Trend	Utilization Actual use Trend	Utilization Actual use Trend	Utilization Actual use Trend	
Baser Wash (I)	1,113	Use 141 less than preference.				Develop AMP.	Implement AMP.
		Actual use Utilization Trend	Actual use Utilization Trend	Actual use Utilization Trend	Actual use Utilization Trend	Actual use Utilization Trend	

	Use Level AUM	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4 (a)	Year 5	Year 6+ (a)
Bohemian Bottoms (M)	617	Developed 1 reservoir year 0. No change in livestock numbers.		Develop 1 reservoir.			
		Actual use Utilization	Actual use Utilization	Actual use Utilization	Actual use Utilization	Actual use Utilization	
Bonanza (I)	1,827	125 AUMs less than preference.					Develop AMP.
		Actual use Utilization Trend	Actual use Utilization	Actual use Utilization	Actual use Utilization Trend	Actual use Utilization	
Brewer (C)	120	No change from active preference.					
		Actual use Utilization	Actual use Utilization	Actual use Utilization	Actual use Utilization	Actual use Utilization	
Cockleburr (I)	1,546	Use 200 AUMs less than preference.				Develop AMP.	Implement AMP.
		Actual use Utilization Trend	Actual use Utilization Trend	Actual use Utilization Trend	Actual use Utilization Trend	Actual use Utilization Trend	
Halfway Hill (I)	558	Same as preference.	Develop AMP.				
		Actual use Utilization Trend	Actual use Utilization Trend	Actual use Utilization Trend	Actual use Utilization Trend	Actual use Utilization Trend	
Hells Hole (M)	2,950	-1,064 less than active preference.			Develop 3 reservoirs.	Develop 1 spring.	
		Utilization Actual use Trend	Utilization Actual use Trend	Utilization Actual use	Utilization Actual use	Utilization Actual use Trend	

	Use Level AUM	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4 (a)	Year 5	Year 6+ (a)
Jensen (I)	690	Six AUMs below preference. Develop and implement grazing system. Develop one spring. Completed spring and grazing system.					
		Actual use Utilization Trend	Actual use Utilization Trend	Actual use Utilization Trend	Actual use Utilization Trend	Actual use Utilization Trend	
Kane Hollow (I)	428	Developed grazing system in 84. Maximum preference.		Develop reservoir.			
		Actual use Utilization Trend	Actual use Utilization Trend	Actual use Utilization Trend	Actual use Utilization Trend	Actual use Utilization Trend	
Little Emma (M)	3,536	1,009 AUMs less than preference.					Develop 5 reservoirs year 5 or later.
		Actual use Utilization Trend	Actual use Utilization Trend	Actual use Utilization Trend	Actual use Utilization Trend	Actual use Utilization Trend	
Miners Gulch (C)	100	Adjust down 54 AUMs from preference.					
Olsen AMP (M)	4,500	Continue AMP. Use 4,708 AUMs less than preference.					
		Actual use Utilization Trend	Actual use Utilization Trend	Actual use Utilization Trend	Actual use Utilization Trend	Actual use Utilization Trend	
Powder Wash (I)	2,100	No change from active preference.			Develop AMP. Develop 3 reservoirs.	Implement AMP in year 5.	
		Actual use Utilization Trend	Actual use Utilization	Actual use Utilization	Actual use Utilization	Actual use Utilization	

	Use Level AUM	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4 (a)	Year 5	Year 6+ (a)
Raven Ridge (I)	1,101	Eleven AUMs less than preference.					Control burn or chemically treat 1,000 acres year 5 or later.
		Actual use Utilization	Actual use Utilization Trend	Actual use Utilization	Actual use Utilization	Actual use Utilization Trend	
Sand Wash (M)	1,858	5,167 AUMs less than preference.					
		Actual use Utilization	Actual use Utilization	Actual use Utilization Trend	Actual use Utilization	Actual use Utilization	
Seven Sisters (M)	1,123	797 AUMs less than active preference. Continue AMP.					
		Actual use Utilization Trend	Actual use Utilization	Actual use Utilization	Actual use Utilization	Actual use Utilization Trend	
Snake John (I)	1,164	Same as preference.	Develop AMP.				
		Actual use Utilization Trend	Actual use Utilization Trend	Actual use Utilization Trend	Actual use Utilization Trend	Actual use Utilization Trend	
Spring Hollow (I)	444	No livestock adjustment.			Develop grazing system. Develop 3 reservoirs.	Implement grazing system.	
		Actual use Utilization Trend	Actual use Utilization Trend	Actual use Utilization Trend	Actual use Utilization Trend	Actual use Utilization Trend	
Stateline (M)	1,771	755 AUMs less than preference.					
		Actual use Utilization	Actual use Utilization	Actual use Utilization Trend	Actual use Utilization	Actual use Utilization	

	Use Level AUM	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4 (a)	Year 5	Year 6+ (a)
Stirrup (I)	413	No change from preference.	Evaluate and revise AMP.				
		Actual use Utilization Trend	Actual use Utilization Trend	Actual use Utilization Trend	Actual use Utilization Trend	Actual use Utilization Trend	
Sunday School (I)	3,777	Full active preference.		Evaluate AMP.	Revise AMP. One spring. Develop 1 guzzler. Build 1/4 mile of pipeline and trough.		Develop 5 guzzzlers in year 6 or later.
		Actual use Utilization	Actual use Utilization Trend	Actual use Utilization	Actual use Utilization	Actual use Utilization Trend	
Walker Hollow (M)	767	Build 1/2 mile fence. No adjustment from preference.	Revise AMP.	Develop 2 reservoirs. One spring. Implement AMP.			
		Actual use Utilization	Actual use Utilization Trend	Actual use Utilization Trend	Actual use Utilization Trend	Actual use Utilization Trend	
Watson (C)	1,258	No change from preference.					
West Deadman (M)	1,739	203 less than preference.					Develop 3 reservoirs year 5 or beyond.
		Actual use Utilization Trend	Actual use Utilization Trend	Actual use Utilization Trend	Actual use Utilization Trend	Actual use Utilization Trend	
White River (C)	189	Adjust AUMs down one AUM.					
White River Bottoms (C)	480	No adjustment from active preference.					
		No monitoring. Custodial Allotment	No monitoring. Custodial Allotment	No monitoring. Custodial Allotment	No monitoring. Custodial Allotment	No monitoring. Custodial Allotment	No monitoring. Custodial Allotment

	Use Level AUM	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4 (a)	Year 5	Year 6+ (a)
Sweetwater (I)	7,276	Full active preference. Develop 1 spring.		Develop one spring. Develop 2 reservoirs.			
		One guzzler. 500 acres control burn.	One guzzler.	One guzzler. 300 acres control burn.	One guzzler. 300 acres control burn.	One guzzler. 300 acres control burn. Evaluate AMP. Fence 210 acres.	Three guzzlers. 600 acres control burn. Revise and implement AMP.
		Actual use Utilization Trend	Actual use Utilization Trend	Actual use Utilization Trend	Actual use Utilization Trend	Actual use Utilization Trend	
Westwater Point (M)	349	77 less than active preference.					Build 1 guzzler.
		Actual use Utilization	Actual use Utilization	Actual use Utilization	Actual use Utilization	Actual use Utilization	
Winter Ridge (I)	1,193	786 AUMs less than preference.	Chemically treat 400 acres.		Control burn or chemically treat 500 acres.	Build 1 reservoir. The development of 2 reservoirs, 2 springs, and treatment of 700 acres depend on the Winter Ridge WSA decision. Rewrite AMP.	
		Actual use Utilization Trend	Actual use Utilization Trend	Actual use Utilization Trend	Actual use Utilization Trend	Actual use Utilization Trend	
Birchell (I)	85	No change from active preference.				Burn 100 acres.	Develop AMP.
		Actual use Utilization	Actual use Utilization Trend	Actual use Utilization	Actual use Utilization	Actual use Utilization	

	Use Level AUM	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4 (a)	Year 5	Year 6+ (a)
Atchee Ridge AMP (I)	9,447	Same as active preference. Develop 4 springs. Burn 1,400 acres.	Develop 1 spring. Develop 1 guzzler. Fence 1.5 miles. Burn 2,100 acres.	Three springs. Burn 1,000 acres. AMP evaluation.	Two springs. One guzzler. Burn 500 acres. AMP revision and implementation.	One spring. One mile fence.	Eight guzzlers year 6 or later. Twelve and one-half miles fence.
		Actual use Utilization Trend	Actual use Utilization Trend	Actual use Utilization Trend	Actual use Utilization Trend	Actual use Utilization Trend	
Book Cliff Pastures (M)	300	One AUM less than active preference.					
		Utilization Actual use	Utilization Actual use	Utilization Actual use	Utilization Actual use	Utilization Actual use	
Horse Point AMP (I)	2,346	Same as active preference. One mile of fence. Discontinued would restrict wildhorse movement. Build 5 reservoirs (contributed funds).				Burn or chemically treat 1,000 acres.	Three guzzlers. Control burn or chemically treat 1,000 acres. Revise AMP.
		Actual use Utilization Trend	Actual use Utilization	Actual use Utilization Trend	Actual use Utilization Trend	Actual use Utilization	
McClelland (C)	1,226	173 less than preference.					
		Actual use Utilization	Actual use				

	Use Level AUM	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4 (a)	Year 5	Year 6+ (a)
Green River AMP (I)	437	Continue AMP. No change from active preference.					Protect riparian habitat. Two miles fence.
		Actual use Utilization Trend	Actual use Utilization	Actual use Utilization	Actual use Utilization	Actual use Utilization Trend	
Hatch-Broom-Bartholomew (C)	107	Full active preference.					
		Actual use Utilization	Actual use Utilization	Actual use Utilization	Actual use Utilization	Actual use Utilization	
Lower Schowalter (M)	50	1,458 AUMs less than active preference.					
		Actual use Utilization	Actual use Utilization	Actual use Utilization	Actual use Utilization	Actual use Utilization	
Oil Shale (C)	1,098	Full active preference.					Build 1 guzzler.
		Trend	Utilization Actual use	Utilization Actual use	Utilization Actual use Trend	Utilization Actual use	
Pack Mountain (M)	998	No adjustment in livestock preference.		One reservoir.			Build 1 guzzler.
		Utilization Actual use	Utilization Actual use Trend	Utilization Actual use	Utilization Actual use Trend	Utilization Actual use Trend	
Wild Horse (M)	777	No adjustment in livestock preference.	Four reservoirs.	One reservoir.			
		Utilization Actual use	Utilization Actual use	Utilization Actual use Trend	Utilization Actual use Trend	Utilization Actual use Trend	
Santio Sibello (C)	96	Full active preference.					Build 1.5 miles of fence.
		Utilization Actual use	Utilization Actual use	Utilization Actual use	Utilization Actual use	Utilization Actual use	

	Use Level AUM	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4 (a)	Year 5	Year 6+ (a)
Tabyago (M)	1,997	Use 998 AUMs less than active preference.			Develop 2 guzzlers.	Develop 2 reservoirs.	
		Actual use Utilization Trend	Actual use Utilization Trend	Actual use Utilization Trend	Actual use Utilization Trend	Actual use Utilization Trend	
Thorne-Ute-Broome (C)	247	No change from active preference.					
Upper Schowalter (M)	133	265 less than active preference.					Control burn or chemically treat 500 acres.
		Actual use Utilization	Actual use Utilization	Actual use Utilization	Actual use Utilization	Actual use Utilization	
Ute (M)	488	976 AUMs less than active preference.					
West Tabyago (M)	1,474	946 less than active preference. Continue AMP.					
		Actual use Utilization Trend	Actual use Utilization	Actual use Utilization	Actual use Utilization	Actual use Utilization Trend	

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